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AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

Further Details of the Events of Last Week.

Interesting Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Operations of Stonewall Jackson on Our Right and Rear.

Developements of Deserters from his Command.

Rebel Plans of Attack on Our Right, Left and Centre.

Their Plans Defeated by the Strategic Movements of Gen. McClellan.

SCENES AT WHITE HOUSE.

White House, Saturday, June 28—9 P. M.

A HURRIED RIDE.

On Thursday evening at 5, I left Fair Oaks for the White House. The mail had left the station at Savage's, early in the evening, so I mounted my horse's head toward Bottom's Bridge, and concluded to ride the short distance of twenty miles. A battle had been fought on our right that day, but it was impossible to ascertain at headquarters, any of the particulars.

The impression was that Stonewall Jackson was attempting to gain possession of a coveted hill on the south side of the Chickahominy, and had crossed for that purpose. The road to the White House, or at least the road which the shortest and best to travel on, is little better than a mule-path. Sombre clouds filled the horizon, threatening rain, and covering the forest where the road leads through with a density of darkness almost impossible to any one's knowledge. The uneven ground caused him to stumble at every step. Just as I had emerged from the thickest part of the wood, I heard the word "halt!" I did halt; some one came toward me; it was one of our patrol Captains, he had a company of infantry and two cannon posted to the side of the road. "All right, pass." After six hours' dreary and lonesome travel over the wilds and woods, I reached the White House. It was here I heard of Jackson's defeat.

EXCITING NEWS.

A panic prevailed among the citizens, both Jew and Gentile. Dealers in Yankee Notions, and venders in preserved fruits, gathered in knots, discussing the state of affairs. Some of them regarded Jackson's coming as a boon to bring down the price of their goods; others thought it was a trick of the Quartermaster's, to get sutlers away. Even the contrabands discussed the subject, and finally made up their minds to prepare their traps, and get on board of some boat, ready to go, "if de Union folks was going." All the negroes belonging to the Lee estate were informed they might get ready if they wanted to leave, and every one of them seemed delighted to think they could go where they were to be free, as one old, reverend darkie said. It was not until Saturday morning that the contrabands were shipped. They worked faithfully Thursday and Friday for Col. Tweedie, removing stores, &c.

I rode out to Tunstall's station to go to our right, but was prevented by our cavalry pickets from riding far for, as they stated they expected the rebel forces to have reached the road I must take. I was compelled, therefore, to turn back.

DESERTERS FROM HIS REBELS.

Two deserters from Jackson's army came in to within a mile and a half of the White House, and delivered themselves up to a couple of Gen. Sumner's videttes, who were posted in the woods to the right of the White House. They had left Jackson's army early on Saturday morning near Gaines' Mill. One was a Lieutenant belonging to the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, named James Evans. He had been in the service since the first breaking out of the rebellion, and had participated at Bull Run and the late battle at Fair Oaks. His regiment belonged to Gen. Winder's Brigade, Ewell's Division, who, it will be remembered, was taken prisoner by our forces at Fair Oaks. Gen. Winder was formerly in command of Fredericksburgh, at the time of Gen. McDowell's advance. Col. Preston, a Militia Captain, from Charleston, S. C., was the first Colonel of the regiment; he was killed at Bull Run. Lieut.-Col. Avery succeeded him, and is now in command. It is regarded as the best drilled regiment in the rebel service.

Lieut. Evans states that on the Tuesday following the battle of Fair Oaks, orders were received for his regiment, with six others, three batteries of field pieces and three regiments of cavalry, to join the forces of Stonewall Jackson, in the Valley of the Shenandoah. They left Richmond on Tuesday night, in the cars, for Gordonsville, at which place they were to rejoin Stonewall Jackson, after their arrival at Gordonsville, ordered them to move forward with all possible dispatch to Staunton, where they were to remain, for the purpose, he supposed, of checking the army of Gen. Fremont. They remained at Staunton two weeks, when they were ordered back to Gordonsville with all possible haste, there to take the cars—as many as the Virginia Central Railroad could take—went by the cars, and the remaining portion marched by three different routes. Among the latter was Evans. For miles along the road the rebel soldiers were importuned by the civilians along the route to show them Stonewall Jackson. They seem to have a perfect reverence for him, and would willingly risk their lives to do him the slightest service.

Jackson, he says, never allows his soldiers to inquire the name of any town or village when passing through on a march; and he has been known to deal most summarily with several soldiers and officers who have disobeyed his orders in this respect.

Jackson's force, with the reinforcements he recently had from Richmond after the battle of Fair Oaks, exceeded 50,000. His cavalry force he estimates at 7,000, Col. Wade Hampton's Legion being among the number. Of field artillery, he had fifty pieces, rifled, of the most approved calibre.

Jackson left Gordonsville late at night on last Tuesday, week ago, taking part of his troops on the cars toward Richmond, and marching for the Pamunkey to cut off roads to further points near Ashland. When about twenty miles from Gordonsville, the troops turned from the railroad across swamps and thick wooded land, striking upon country roads consecutively, in a direct line to Ashland, where they waited for their other forces to come up. Their average marching time was twenty miles a day. On Wednesday they reached a position on the north side of the Chickahominy, about two miles from Mechanicsville. Part of Jackson's army crossed the Chickahominy, and came up on our front at Mechanicsville. He was with the army at Gaines' Mill, and then planned to desert the service. While a portion of Jackson's force was engaging Porter, he escaped, and with a private, William M. Hixon, of the Sixth Virginia, came in our camp safely.

After the success, as he was pleased to term the late rebel raid around our lines by Gen. Stuart, he says Stuart and Jackson urged Jeff. Davis to order Jackson to get in our rear or attack our right flank. A movement of this kind was called for by the necessities of their position, and was deemed of more importance at this critical juncture of the Confederate cause than a dozen victories in the Shenandoah Valley. Unless they held possession of Richmond the end of the rebellion was certain. Stuart said the Confederates had better lose every State than surrender one brick belonging to Richmond. It was through these counsels Jeff. Davis ordered Jackson to the rear of the Chickahominy; besides, our supplies at the White House and the railroad stations were unseen by the rebel troops. Flour and beef constitute their daily rations, and only three pounds of salt is given out to one hundred and fifteen men each week. Since the advent of Jackson's army in Western Virginia his troops subsisted on half rations. They are ragged and filthy, and are made to fight only by their desperate condition.

Our depots of supplies are held up to their famished vistions, and beautiful supplies of every luxury is presented if they defect to us. The rebel soldiers are mere machines; whatever spirit and independence they once possessed has been effectually crushed out. Wm. M. Hixon, the private belonging to the Sixth Virginia, Col. Reynolds, was in the Division commanded by Gen. Wm. Smith, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, and who was known under the soubriquet of "Extra Billy." He has been in the service but three months, and corroborates fully the account of Lieut. Evans. He adds that scarcely any of the soldiers express a willingness to fight, and that their officers often resorted to cruelties to make them subordinate to orders.

After being driven in the swamps on his front, Jackson rested till early on Friday morning, when he again commenced the assault on the front and flank of Porter. The force of Jackson outnumbering Porter's two to one, rendered it necessary to withdraw, and make an effort to cross the Chickahominy, between Mechanicsville and Bottom's Bridge, which they succeeded in doing late on Saturday. It was a well-known fact that Gen. McClellan was anxious for the rebels to make a demonstration like this on his right, but had not, of course, anticipated the concentration of so large a rebel force as that under Jackson. I omitted to state that the rebel Lieutenant informed me the plan of attack had been arranged in this manner. As soon as Jackson attacked our right it was agreed he should make the battle last all day—success or defeat was immaterial. The day following Jeanmore was to assail our left, and, the day after, Lee, our centre. By this plan the rebels supposed *we would be compelled to keep our whole line under arms*, not knowing what part the rebels intended assaulting next, and so fatigue our army to such a degree that fighting would be impossible.

Gen. Jackson dresses in a private's uniform, as much worn and worn as the meanest soldier's. At battles he never is seated on a horse, but invariably stands with a musket, or among the soldiers. It is impossible for sharpshooters to pick him off, for this reason. He is greatly feared, but very popular with his men.

Gen. Stoneman sent Evans and Hixon to Gen. Casey, on board of steamer *Vanderbilt*, at 4 P. M. on Saturday, who took them in charge.

Stoneman received orders to fall back gradually toward the White House, and protect the railroad on his retreat, which he did successfully, and camped at Tunstall's Station on Friday evening. On the following morning a locomotive was sent out, with two platform cars, containing railroad iron and switches to leave at Dispatch Station. It left the White House early in the morning, and, when near Tunstall's Station, Gen. Stoneman waved his handkerchief for it to stop. He told the engineer that, from information he had received, he believed the enemy had captured Dispatch Station, and were there with about six thousand. He desired, however, the engineer to detach the cars, and run the engine up the track some distance, to see if there were any rails torn up. The engineer, not having enlisted for the war, and having an extreme dislike to rebels, coolly informed the General his engine made steam so slow, that he was afraid he would not be able to back her in time, if she should meet with danger. The General desired him to have a light engine sent up that he might make a reconnoissance. This was done, and the General went up the road a short distance.

GEN. STONEMAN'S FORCE.

When the news reached headquarters that Jackson was marching on our right flank, Gen. Stoneman was ordered to push up to the extreme right of Porter, with his brigade of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, with a battery of flying artillery. The infantry assigned him for this purpose were the Seventeenth New-York, Col. Lansing; Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. Barnes, belonging to Martindale and Butterfield's Brigades, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, from Gen. McCall's Division. With this force, which he deployed to the north of Porter's wing, he met the rebel videttes, who fell back. The main force of the enemy engaged McCall on Thursday, and from Tunstall's, far enough, however, to see that it was in the hands of the rebels. Dispatch Station had a quantity of commissary stores still left, and it was believed a train of unloaded forage cars, but these may have been sent to Savage's before the rebels reached it. From Dispatch the rebels went to Bottom's Bridge, and destroyed it. We had no forces worth mentioning, on this side of the Chickahominy, with the exception of Stoneman's and Hamlin's Cavalry at the White House.

OUR LOSS ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Our loss in the two days' fight, killed, wounded and missing, will approximate to near four thousand. Ambulances were carrying the wounded to Savage's Station, and but one train, containing wounded, from this fight reached the White House. This was on Friday evening. They were sent on board of the steamer *Louisiana*. The capture of the railroad, which so much facilitated the speedy removal of our sick and wounded, is a sad blow to our suffering soldiers. They will now have to be removed to City Point, on the James River, where transports have been sent.

REMOVAL OF THE SICK.

Dr. Hoppers, Medical Director of Transportation at the White House, began the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers from the hospital tents on board of the steamers *U. Vanderbilt, State of Maine, Kennebec, John Brooks* and *Louisiana*, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. At 6 P. M., not an invalid remained at the White House depôt. There were 1,400 sick and 170 wounded in all.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING.

The Pamunkey River had become crowded with vessels of all classes and sizes, principally chartered by the Government for transporting stores, forage, ammunition, &c., &c. On Thursday Col. Ingalls issued an order for them to prepare to depart for West Point and Yorktown. Tugs were sent to tow them down the river as fast as possible. The store-houses and piles of commissary stores at the landing were covered with hay and saturated with whisky, with bombshells placed under each pile, ready to be fired at a moment's notice. All the valuable stores belonging to the Government, in the different offices, had been removed on board of steamers. The large water-tank, newly built, at the railroad bridge, and the bridge also, were prepared for destruction.

Bags of oats and corn were placed on board of barges, used as temporary docks, to be towed away by the steamers.

THE REBELS.

Teams belonging to the sutlers were loaded up and dispatched to Yorktown by the Williamsburgh road. Only a few of their personnel teams at the White House, the majority being engaged in transporting their stores to the regiments at the front. On Friday morning, sutlers made a rush to Capt. Sawyer's for passes to Fortress Monroe, leaving their tents and stock behind; a few chartered small vessels, and succeeded in saving something from the wreck. On Saturday morning, the excitement became more intense. The enemy were reported as being within four miles of the White House. Sutlers' Row, by 2 P. M., was entirely abandoned, together with those living on the shore of the Pamunkey, and their owners went on board of the steamers.

The soldiers brought away boxes of tobacco, tea, cheese and cigars, in large quantities, and then set fire to the tents with the rest of their contents.

The loss of the Sutlers must have been $100,000 at least, some having large stocks on hand.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE REBELS.

The rebels took possession of the telegraph at Dispatch Station, and received some of our messages, telegraphing answers back to the White House. The trick was discovered before they had obtained any important information.

THE STORES FIRED.

At about 2 P. M. on Saturday, Col. Ingalls ordered the tank and bridge to be fired first; after that the cars, engines, dépôt houses, tents, forage, hulks, stores, hospital tents, &c., extending from the bridge to the edge of the woods. Everything was destroyed systematically and in order. While the destruction was going on, Gen. Casey had his troops, together with the Harlin Cavalry, formed in line of battle, to receive the rebels if they should come to offer battle. It was a grand and imposing sight to witness the conflagration, the bombs bursting scattering the fire in all directions.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

At 4 P. M., a dense volume of smoke was seen to arise from the southwest corner of the roof of the White House. At a first glance it appeared as if proceeding from a pile of commissary stores, burning about two hundred feet from it, toward the railroad. In a few moments, however, flames ascended instead of smoke, and we were no longer in doubt as to the locality of the fire. The White House is burning, exclaimed almost every one on board of the steamers lying at the canalboat docks. Some expressed extreme satisfaction at the sight, while not a few regarded the destruction as wanton and unnecessary, calculated to inflame the rebels to add additional cruelties to our men, whom the fortunes of war made their prisoners.

The fire was the work of some incendiary, care had been taken to prevent the flames from the stores reaching its enclosure.

The main house was reverenced for its early associations, as being the identical house where Washington first saw and courted the widow Custis, and where he spent a small portion of his married life. Latterly, it had become the theme of discussion in Congress relative to its disposal, and a degree of censure was attempted to be thrown upon Gen. McClellan for protecting it from being converted into a dépôt for sutlers stores, and a rendezvous for idle civilians and soldiers to congregate.

It had been assigned to the Sisters of Charity. They had removed their baggage only an hour before the fire was discovered.

Whatever it contained in the shape of furniture, paintings, books and, no doubt, there were many relics, endeared to its owners by a thousand ties, fell a prey to the fury of the flames. In two hours after the smoke was seen, nothing remained of the White House, save the burning embers and smoking ashes at its base, and two old-fashioned chimneys, which stood on each side of the gable ends. They looked through the openings of the trees like two grim giants, reviewing the scene of desolation.

EMBARKING THE LAST TROOPS.

Skirting the woods north of the railroad, Stoneman's Infantry came marching in at about 5 P. M. The *Vanderbilt, Knickerbocker* and the *John Brooks* were lying at the sanitary dock to receive them on board. In their rear was the cavalry. A courier came down to Gen. Casey from Stoneman, desiring him to be off immediately, as the rebel videttes were then in sight. The Eighteenth Massachusetts, Seventeenth New-York, and part of the Sixth Pennsylvania, composed the force. No time was lost in their embarkation. Stoneman, with his cavalry, then wended their way slowly along the edge of the woods to the road, and followed the rear of our wagons sent to Yorktown.

Two ambulances and several wagons were hurled over the embankment into the river, breaking into pieces by the fall. Some five mules and horses were left running around loose; with this exception, there was no property of any consequence remaining behind.

At 7½ o'clock P. M. the *Vanderbilt* blew the whistle and cut the ropes by which she was fastened, and with her consorts, steamed down the river, leaving the gunboats in our rear with decks cleared ready for action. The rebels, however, did not venture to occupy the evacuated site of the White House.

The line of defence before Richmond covered a circuit of thirty miles; to defend it, required a force three times greater than McClellan possessed. In abandoning that line for a front of but nine miles, with only one flank to guard, and even that protected by an almost impassable barrier—the Chickahominy—proves that McClellan has now advantages of position impossible for the rebels to regain.

ANOTHER INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WITH STONEMAN'S LIGHT DIVISION,
JUNE 28—P. M.

The advance upon Richmond has commenced, with a strategic movement on the part of Gen. McClellan, which, if properly executed, as it was judiciously planned, will redound to the credit of our young commander, and place him in an exalted position as a strategist, as he is now acknowledged to hold as an organizer of large armies.

More than a week ago, Gen. McClellan determined to withdraw from his position on the right at Mechanicsville, get out of the swamp, get better under cover of his parallels, prepare for any disaster, and concentrate his immense army for a grand flank assault upon Richmond. This withdrawal was carried on in such a cautious and quiet way that it was not until Wednesday night last that the enemy became aware of the important movement. This was evident, from the feeling they endeavored to execute successfully on our left, some days ago.

On last Wednesday Commodore Rogers ordered the *Port Royal* to proceed down the James River to a point just above the mouth of Chickahominy. Here launches and small boats were to proceed on shore and reconnoitre inland, until the army pickets were reached, so as to keep up communication with Fortress Monroe and our Government at Washington, in view of the probable advance of the enemy upon our right.

Early on Thursday morning Gen. McCall's Division, which was posted a little below Mechanicsville, commenced a retrograde movement toward the position held by Gen. Fitz John Porter, in the vicinity of New-Bridge. McCall had scarcely joined Porter before the rebels—the divisions of Anderson, Branch and G. V. Smith, under the command of "Stonewall" Thomas Jeremiah Jackson—pushed him hard and forced him to halt and hastily form a line of battle, which was done in excellent style, the Bucktails deployed to the right and left in front as skirmishers.

Porter's Division came promptly to the support of McCall, and, fighting desperately, the two divisions fell back slowly towards Savage's Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad, when night came on and the battle ceased.

Meanwhile, Capt. Sawtelle, of Gen. McClellan's staff, had succeeded in destroying everything in the way of buildings at White House, and moving all the transports down the river, had the gunboats stationed as far as to command every approach.

On Friday the battle was renewed with great fury by the rebels, but with different results. McCall and Porter being reinforced by most of Keyes' Corps, making our defending force foot up about 40,000 men. The rebels were in turn reinforced by Longstreet's Division and a Division said to be improvised for Magruder.

Gen. McClellan was present on Friday, and personally encouraged the troops, handling them in a masterly manner, and especially superintending the artillery.

The cannonade lulled after about five hours' fighting, and both armies seemed to be recoiling for a desperate spring at each other, when the rebel skirmishers, finding no enemy east of them, changed front and advanced some miles in front of their position.

Gen. Stoneman now made a dash at them with nearly seven thousand cavalry, including Rush's Lancers, creating great havoc and a real panic. After this, Stoneman craftily wheeled about and covering the rear of our army, as it passed over Bottom's Bridge and the Long Bridge, followed them with his main force, leaving sufficient cavalry to observe the movements of the bamboozled enemy, as he proceeded east.

An hour later, and our gunboats opened upon the enemy on the line of the Pamunkey, near the White House. The old battle-ground was made to ring again and again with our dueling batteries. When Gen. Stoneman heard this music he turned his horse's head toward the rebel Capital, and, smiling, said, "All is well; now for Richmond!"

Gen. McClellan has been at work all day, and, in advancing, has driven the enemy back at every point on the left and centre, with great loss to them, while ours was comparatively light. The transports, hospital-ships and other vessels have all been ordered to report at Jamestown Island, inside of the island, covered by our gunboats, should any enemy molest them. But of this there is no fear. From this they may proceed to a higher station on the river, as may be necessary. Gen. Casey's brave division did excellent service in securing and transporting stores.

We are still fighting. Fort Darling will be ours to-morrow; and possibly Richmond will be occupied and the rebel army cut to pieces by the Fourth of July.

We have lost many good and brave men. Among them I have only time to call attention to the patriotic and gallant Cols. Blaze, Gove and McQuaid, a trio whose like we shall not see again fighting side by side so bravely.

The giant form of that squeaked soldier, Brevet *Brig.-Gen. McQuaid, was plainly visible at times*, and he was ever at the head of his regiment. He was an excellent mark for the rebel sharpshooters, and he fell with his splendid charger to the ground. Both died together, with bullets in almost every part of their bodies.

Gen. McClellan remarked to-night to the bearer of dispatches that we were everywhere victorious, but the great battle had just begun, and he could not make a report until the job was done.

But I must close and hasten to the left wing, for McClellan Headquarters, Heroes and Kearney are there, and a movement is going on.

UP THE YORK RIVER.

Trip to the White House—Tremendous Excitement on the York River—Destruction of the White House—Strategy or Surprise—Gen. Frank Patterson—Accident to Col. W. Wall, of Washington—Gens. Stoneman and Casey—The James River Henceforth the Point of Interest—Important Dispatch from Gen. McClellan—All Bright Ahead.

ON BOARD THE JOHN A. WARNER, YORK RIVER,
Saturday, June 28, 1862.

Old Point was in such a state of excitement all yesterday, owing to the various conflicting rumors about respecting the army before Richmond, that I sat up until 12 o'clock, last night, to await the arrival of the *John A. Warner*, which left the White House at 9 o'clock P. M. The rumors I picked up there were to the effect that there had been fighting near the White House from 2 o'clock A. M. (Friday) until the hour the *Warner* left; that there was a general stampede of the sutlers from White House; the trees all cut down there to enable our gunboats to rake the shore; that all the stores, provisions and ammunition, &c., had been piled up and made ready for destruction on the approach of the enemy; that our whole fleet of transports, comprising not less than 300 vessels, and some three millions of property, were being hurried off from the White House to this place and that Pearce had been repulsed across the bridge, but regained his position afterward.

Anxious to learn the facts of the case, I left Old Point this morning, at 11½ o'clock, on board the *John A. Warner*, bound for the White House, in company with Clement B. Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia, the noted and beloved philanthropist; young Lieut. Vanrow and his brother-in-law, Lieut. Sellers, both of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. The two latter were returning convalescents, to rejoin their regiments in the van of the army before Richmond; the former was on his usual mission of love and mercy to the wounded in the engagements now going on, and going direct to headquarters, where it was my intention, if possible, to accompany him.

We arrived at Yorktown at 1½ o'clock, staid but a few minutes to land the mail and a few stores, but could obtain no information. As we approached West Point the scene was very grand. The enormous accumulation of vessels was enough to give one the idea of approaching the Port of New-York or Liverpool. A rowboat from one of the fleet here came alongside and told us that all vessels were ordered to leave the White House—a piece of information which created much excitement. As we commenced to glide between the green and picturesque banks of the Pamunkey, there were abundant proofs to satisfy the most incredulous that something important and ominous was transpiring higher up the river; for numberless schooners, barges and craft of every description were seen coming down the river with tugboats. At 4½ o'clock, one of the passengers on deck drew attention to a cloud of smoke in the horizon, and, sure enough, as we anxiously gazed at it and saw it rapidly increasing in bulk, it was plain enough to see that some conflagration was raging in a direction which the captain pronounced to be *exactly* that of the White House.

We were not long kept in suspense, for a verse shortly afterward came rushing past us down the river, the people on her gesticulating frantically, pointing toward the fire, and shouting, "Go back! go back!" This was immediately followed by a Sanitary Commission steamer, whose captain roared out as he shot past us, "White House on fire!" Then came others, in rapid succession, each one shouting—in answer to a dozen excited speakers on our deck—"Cumberland on fire!" "White House burnt up!" "Back! back!" "All guns! go back!" &c.

By this time the excitement on board was tremendous. People ran about asking a hundred questions of those who had no chance of knowing any more than themselves, and the evident panic of many would have been really amusing if we could have forgotten the tremendous issue involved in the truth or falsity of the reports that were reaching us. Matters were made no better by hearing—at 6 o'clock, and when within five or six miles of the White House—two distinct reports in that direction, and which our military friends said proceeded from our gunboats. The river was now crowded with descending craft of all sizes and shapes, laden with provisions and stores—barges lashed together and crowded with jibbering "contrabands," looking like flies upon a plumb-cake, and all of them repeating the admonition, "Go back!" "Go back!" for, with the exception of the *John Brooks*, which left Old Point with us to bring down the wounded, we seemed to be the only vessel going up the river, while we must have met at least 300 coming down. Those of the passengers who were now getting perfectly scared went to the Captain, throwing out hints of the rebels being at the White House, of the danger of proceeding farther, &c.—but Capt. Comm, evidently knowing his business best, paid no attention, but "kept the even tenor of his way," until we neared the White House, about 8½ o'clock, when we met the *Canonicus*, with Col. Ingalls, Quartermaster of the White House, and Capt. Sawtelle, who peremptorily ordered us to stop.

It was a disappointment to one who had not yet seen the famed "White House," to be shocked so near it; but the scene before me almost compensated, for it was painfully grand. Before to lay the broad river, with its dark banks as lately fringed with blackly clustering trees, but now denuded and barren—while, in rich contrast, the foggy flames shot up, crimsoning the evening sky, rolling up vast clouds of copper-colored smoke, and filling the atmosphere with a lurid glare that was magnificently reflected in the broad surface of the river.

"The White House" is now a thing of the past. Not only was the dwelling so called destroyed, but everything else in that locality—tents, stores, clothing, ammunition, sheds, all—except two old wooden sheds used as stables. It appears that the work of destruction commenced at 2½ o'clock to-day. Five of Gen. Stoneman's scouts told Mac at the White House, at 1 o'clock, that the rebels had got down to Tunstall's Station, some six or seven miles off. Up to 3 o'clock, the telegraph was in good order, but at that time Woodruff, and the operators and apparatus are said to be on board the *Canonicus*. We met the *L. Sherman*, loaded with the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, who, we were told, were ordered back to join Gen. Stoneman's forces at the White House, but shortly afterward we heard not only that this regiment had been sent back, but that Gen. Stoneman, with his whole forces, had abandoned the place.

What the object of the movement is—whether a reverse or a strategic design of vast importance, as some assert, it is impossible to say at present, in the conflicting shapes in which information comes. It seems quite certain, however, that White House is now totally abandoned as a strategic point, and that we are henceforth to centre all our interest on the James River. Our men are said to have cheered when the news was applied, and I am, moreover, credibly informed that before the attack on our right wing, which was heard all along our lines (a thing that Gen. McClellan has long predicted); by which we are led to hope that this was *some well-advised and hopeful plan of battle, instead* of a disastrous surprise; but, as I said before, we have as yet very little to draw conclusions from. All seem to conclude that if we have suffered in any way on our right, our centre is impregnable, and our left able to meet every emergency in connection with our forces on the James River. God grant it may be so! We stay at West Point to-night, to obtain, if possible, further news.

ON BOARD THE JOHN A. WARNER,
WEST POINT, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

We heard yesterday that the rebels had destroyed their dispatch trains, but the tugboat *Penn*, which says she left the White House last night after everybody else, asserts that the trains got safely into our lines. We were also told that Gen. Frank Patterson had been taken prisoner, but this we know to be false, for the General has just been placed safe and sound on board of us by the *Canonicus*. He had just returned from Fortress Monroe, to join his regiment, and had ridden to within 200 yards of the enemy, when, finding that that was not the road to his men, he wisely put spurs to his horse and got back to the White House.

The reports heard last night, and which were supposed to be caused by our gunboats shelling the rebels at White House, were nothing but the explosion of ammunition in the fire.

This whole affair is a perfect shedaddle of army trainers, and our boat is as covered with German Jews as a dead carcase is with carrion crows. I hear some extraordinary things of the doings of these people, from those who ought to know something about them—the victimized soldiers themselves—and if one-half be true, it is quite time that some of the harpies among them be rooted out. Our brave fellows have enough to contend with, without suffering from the rapacity of licensed swindlers.

I had some intention of quitting this boat to get on board the mail-boat *Canonicus*, but being informed that we were the faster boat of the two, and likely to be first at Old Point, I remained where I was. I was, however, "sold," with a large number of others. We had scarcely parted company, when we found ourselves converted into tugs—not thugs. Three huge, heavily-laden schooners were attached to our stern, and there we were, creeping down the river at the rate of a snail's gallop. It was dreadfully tantalizing to us, knowing the intense excitement that this matter would create in New-York, but there was no other alternative than to grin and bear it.

The result of this misfortune was that, instead of being at Old Point in time for the Baltimore boat, at 5 o'clock, we did not arrive there till after night, and—doubtless to improve our tempers—a severe thunder and wind storm came up just as we were arriving, which obliged the captain to anchor out far in the bay to avoid the other crowded vessels, thus compelling us to pass a night of great anxiety and doubts respecting any news that may have reached Old Point.

HYGEIA HOUSE, OLD POINT,
Monday, June 30, 1862.

Our boat came ashore at 7 o'clock, and we narrowly escaped a terrible accident. Col. W. Wall, of Washington, a gentleman—like Mr. Barclay—devoting his time and means to our suffering men, and whose genial and refined society had added much to the interest of my trip, had just accosted me, in the act of landing from the *Warner* to the *Adriatic*, when his foot slipped and he fell between the two vessels. Nothing but the fortunate circumstance of a rope being immediately at hand, and the great rapidity with which he was drawn up saved his life; for he had not been out one instant when the sides of the two vessels touched.

The difference between this place and the Old Point I left, the day before yesterday, is perfectly astonishing. The whole bay is covered over with vessels of every description and size; some crowded with wounded men, others hurrying on with soldiers, stores and ammunition up the James River.

I am delighted to tell you that, although nothing authentic is yet known of the real state of affairs connected with this last important movement of our army before Richmond, I find, on landing here, far less causes for apprehension than existed even yesterday. No doubt, there are sundry croakers who, through fear, and others who, through political partisanship, will be trying to give it a coloring antagonistic to the gallant young chieftain into whom a nation's hopes are now centered; but heed them not. However the movement originated—whether designedly on the part of McClellan, or a surprise on the part of the rebels—one thing very evident, from all I can glean of the best sources, is that the affair, *as it now stands*, looks very much in our favor, and against the rebels. Another thing equally evident is, that this is the "beginning of the end" of the Richmond campaign, and that the solution of this momentous problem cannot now be longer delayed.

It is certainly difficult to those who are not acquainted with the schemes of our military leaders to comprehend what object could be aimed at in the destruction of some $50,000 worth of property at the White House; and the difficulty of assigning any cause has led some to suppose that it must have been the act of an incendiary. This, however, is a mistake; for it is well known that preparations for the burning of this property were made and openly discussed days before, under the eyes of Gen. Stoneman and Gen. Casey—at least I am so informed by a gentleman in whose veracity I have full reliance, and who was at the White House from the beginning to the end of the transaction. However strange or unfortunate such a step may at present appear, let us, before blaming, pause to see if such a comparatively insignificant sacrifice was not deliberately made for some overwhelming good.

There can be no doubt whatever that Gen. McClellan, finding the York River "played out" as a point of strategy, has wisely determined to vacate waters upon which the enemy have not a single ship afloat and concentrate his energies where they can be most effective henceforth—on the James River. That this was a deliberate piece of *strategy*, and no "shedaddle" as some panic-stricken army blunderers and illiterate Captains would try to make out, is proved by the fact that Gen. McClellan has for some time past been bringing large stores of provisions from the White House to his lines, in quantities quite sufficient for the necessities of his army, and that loaded vessels have, for days past, been going up the James River—for what purpose to-day will, no doubt, unfold. People are much mistaken who think that a man like Gen. McClellan would allow himself so easily to be cut off in his rear. The falling back of Porter really amounts to nothing. His desperate old rock, on which he plans to allow the rebel General—Stonewall Jackson, or whoever it may be—to run quietly into a trap. Nobody has heard of his being any nearer to White House than the Dispatch Station, 13 miles distant, and if he does get there, what then? Why, he would only find himself in a position, under the fire of our four gunboats; and long before he could cross the bridges on Chickahominy, to attack us in the rear, he would be starved and worn out.

No, there was a masterly retreat, and no shedaddle. After Porter's wing had fallen back—doubtless with intention—Gen. Stoneman was out for a reconnoissance in force, with 600 cavalry, Capt. Gerrity's battery of ten guns, Seventeenth New-York and Eighteenth Massachusetts. He met the enemy at Old Church, and had a brisk engagement, but finding them in overwhelming numbers, fell back in perfect order upon Tunstall Station, and thence to the White House. His cavalry and battery were sent across country to Yorktown, while Stoneman and Rush came down to Old Point by the Baltimore, as did also Gen. Casey, who, it is not generally known, went without command. The five infantry regiments came down by the *John Brooks, Knickerbocker* and *Vanderbilt*, and will doubtless go at once up the James River with Gen. Stoneman.

I have just heard that a dispatch has been received from Gen. McClellan, saying he has opened up a way *to the James River above City Point!* Coupling this with the gunboats that we have on the James River, and Stoneman, who ought to be on hand, it would seem that we have little to fear as to the result of the *struggle now going on. If, therefore, you do not* actually hear of Richmond having fallen before the Fourth of July, celebrate the glorious event anyway. If you had heard some very good news! BEMIS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 30.

Reports are current to-day that Gen. McClellan has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the rumor, the telegraph not being at work, and there not being a boat from the James River, although a boat is hourly expected.

Schooners have been arriving here all day, loaded with cattle, horses, mules, hay and commissary stores.

There was nothing left above West Point when the last steamer passed down last evening, but at West Point there were 200 barges and schooners, mostly small schooners.

Sick and Wounded at Fortress Monroe.

The following are among the sick and wounded New-York, New-Jersey, New-England and Regular soldiers which arrived at Fortress Monroe on June 28 and 29, by the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *John Brooks*:

George Wood, 12th Regulars—sick.
Albert Foley, Co. A, 16th Regulars—typhoid.
Reuben Towle, 16th Regulars—sick.
Alonzo Schooner, 5th N. J.—sick.
M. McCrystal, 5th N. J.—sick.
George M. Lowell, Co. K, 2d Maine—sick.
F. A. Nye, Co. K, 2d Maine—sick.
Alfred S. Wilson, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—sun-stroke.
A. E. Isham, Co. D, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters—sick.
Corp. Wm. Gearyne, Co. A, 5th N. Y.—fever.
Frank L. Kirby, Co. F, 5th New-Jersey—dysentery.
Charles H. Hooper, Co. E, 2d Maine—fever.
John M. Chamene, Co. E, 57th N. Y.—sick.
Thomas McCarty, 16th N. Y.—sick.
Timothy Foley, Co. G, 81st N. Y.—wounded, arm.
Andrew Dunn, Co. C, 14th Regulars—wounded, leg.
E. C. Clement, Co. I, 1st Col.—fever.
Corp. Wm. H. Thomas, Co. I, 16th N. Y.—in hand.
A. J. Morris, Co. A, 5th N. Y.—in hand.
Jas. Heston, Co. A, 16th N. Y.—in hand.
S. H. Estel, Co. B, 2d N. J.—sick.
Thomas Noonan, Co. F, 5th Regulars—in left thigh.
Lieut. R. D. Hall, Co. D, 2d U. S. Infantry—debility.
Pat. Connor, Co. F, 2d U. S. Infantry—left thigh.
H. W. Hubbell, Corp. Co. H, 44th N. Y.—left arm.
David Hobbs, Co. C, 8th U. S. Cavalry—debility.
John Ladle, Co. A, 14th U. S. Infantry—debility.
Wm. Vandenburg, Co. E, 8th N. Y.—sunstroke—debility.
Hiram S. Stiro, Co. G, 1st Conn.—rheumatism.
Jas. H. Dewdin, Co. I, 5th Maine—sick.
David Coon, Co. K, 14th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Hiram Merchant, Co. A, 120th N. Y.—sick.
F. Slevin, Co. K, 12th N. Y.—sick.
John Heley, Co. F, 12th N. Y.—sick.
Wm. Wade, Co. C, 2d Maine—sick.
Sergt. Jack Pearson, Co. D, 17th N. Y.—sick.
Louis Schmidt, Co. A, 1st Berdan S. S.—sick.
Chas. H. Hankins, Co. B, 104th N. Y.—sick.
Thos. St. Williams, Co. B, 1st Berdan S. S.—sick.
Paul Miller, Co. D, 2d U. S. Inf.—sick.
Lieut. O'Connor, Co. D, 14th U. S. Inf.—fever.
Jno. Sharpley, servant, 2d Vt.—fever.
A. J. Reed, 44th N. Y.—fever.
John A. Barlow, Co. C, 19th Mass.—sick.
Geo. A. Corbee, Co. F, 44th N. Y.—sick.
Wm. G. Kronkite, Co. C, U. S. S. Cay.—wounded and sick.
Corp. Rich. Grant, Co. E, 4th N. Y.—sick.
Sergt. Foley, Co. K, 63d N. Y.—fight hip; died [illegible].

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship City of Baltimore and the Tentonia at this Port.

American Affairs in Parliament and the Press.

A Batch of "Recognition" Resolutions.

REPORTED MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.

The Emily St. Pierre Not to be Given Up.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Royal Mail steamer *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 3 P. M. on the 8th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. KENNEDY, from Liverpool June 18th, and Queenstown 19th, also arrived yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* reached Liverpool at about 9 A. M. on the 20th.

The *Europa* arrived off Queenstown at 10 A. M. on the 21st June.

The *Hibernian* arrived at Londonderry on the afternoon of the 17th, and reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 18th of June.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"Lord Lyons, our able and zealous Minister at Washington, may be expected in London shortly. The American journals will, no doubt, make many extraordinary comments, and indulge in many strange conjectures respecting the motives of his Lordship's journey at this moment. We believe he is coming home despatch-bearer, as he has not been in England since the death of the Admiral, his father."

The London journals indulge in a variety of comments upon the struggle before Richmond on the 31st of May and the 1st of June—some treating it as a National victory, others as a drawn battle, and others again as a success for the Confederates.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. GREEN, whose offensive are strongly Secessionist, writes in favor of the policy of mediation, although he thinks that this is not the time to put it in force. He thinks that when mediation is proposed, it should be made by the general voice of Europe.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of the opinion that the Abolitionists of the South are giving way rapidly before the steady and scientifically applied pressure of superior means and resources in men, money and materials for war. The military success of the Federals is, however, in the eyes of the writer, no guarantee for the restoration of the Union.

The *Morning Herald* of the 21st gives a different view. In it the Confederate forces are stated to be very strong, though their exact numbers are not known. It was nevertheless doubtful if they would risk another engagement before Richmond. The *Herald* says the greatest anxiety prevailed in the Northern camp as to the possibility of the gunboats forcing the passage of the James River—an operation on which the success of McCLELLAN's movements might be said to rest. The *Herald* learns, from sources on which it places complete reliance, that the Federal loss at the battle of Fair Oaks but not fall far short of 13,000 men—killed and wounded!

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated June 6, says:

"If Great Britain and France have any intention of stopping in at the last moment to stay the tide of battle, now is their time to urge submission upon the South and supplicants upon the North, for unless RICHMOND and the other Confederate leaders succeed in retreating to Texas, there is not the slightest hope for their cause. Their dream of independence has vanished; they can do nothing further to realize it unless by carrying on a dreary and hopeless guerrilla warfare amid the swamps and mountains of their more inaccessible regions."

Lord PALMERSTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the treaty entered into between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the suppression of the African slave-trade. He paid a high compliment to the handsome manner in which the American Government had behaved; for, aware of the manner to which their flag was used, they had themselves proposed this treaty.

HAYNAU died on the 17th inst.

The presentation of the freedom of the City of London to G. PEABODY will take place on July 10.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Windsor Castle from his tour in the East, on Saturday last, at 6 P. M.

The Confederate steamer *Nashville* was still in Gibraltar Bay, and the United States screw sloops *Tuscarora* and *Kearsarge* were sailing around her.—*Times*, of Algeciras.

In Parliament, with reference to the Canadian Militia question, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said:

"He by no means despaired of, or by the disposition of Parliament, or of the Government of Canada, to pass another Militia bill, which might be as effective and as good as that which had been rejected. At all events, he felt certain that the Canadian Ministry and Parliament would not be acting in accordance with the spirit and the wishes of the people of Canada if they did not pass such a bill. All parties—the French equally with the English population—were most unanimous in their desire that some measure should be passed to that effect before the coming Winter, for the efficient defence of the Provinces; and he assured the House that, so far as he was concerned, he should continue, both privately and officially, to urge upon the Government and the people of Canada not to delay the passing of such a measure."

The dissolution of the French Legislative Assembly had been postponed.

The weather in France had been as unfavorable of late for the crops as in England, and was causing some uneasiness.

It was reported in Paris that M. PRESCOTT had failed in his mission to London respecting American affairs.

GARIBALDI arrived at Turin on the 19th.

It is stated by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that GARIBALDI had forwarded a statement of his case against Sig. RATTAZZI for publication in London, and it is to appear in the columns of the *Daily News*. It is understood that in it he distinctly charges RATTAZZI with having played him false.

It was reported at Turin that the decree suspending the formation of national rifle clubs in Lombardy was about to be rescinded.

King VICTOR EMANUEL had granted a pension of 100,000 francs a year to the widow of the Prince of Carini.

Negotiations had taken place at Turin in consequence of GARIBALDI's arrival. The party of action are reported to have invited him to declare whether he would side with them or with the Government. GARIBALDI, in consequence of this, is said to have given in his resignation as President.

The *Shipping List* says:

"It is evident the Russian Government associate the recent fires with a revolutionary movement of considerable magnitude. A city like St. Petersburgh is never divided of into military districts and placed under martial law in order to prevent or control accidental conflagrations; but where such conflagrations result, or are supposed to result, from revolutionary movements, the course which has been pursued by the Government is susceptible of ready and most satisfactory explanation."

The *Shipping Gazette* adds:

"No grave are the apprehensions entertained for the future that goods under consignment from this country to St. Petersburgh have been countermanded until the Russian Government can be said to have fairly got the upper hand of the insurrection."

The London *Morning Post* complains of the intrigues of Russia against Turkey and the consequent trouble she stirs up in the provinces.

Great excitement is reported to exist throughout all the provinces of the Russian Empire. Secret Societies were at work.

The Turks commenced to bombard Belgrade, on the morning of the 17th, and several parts of the town were soon in flames. The country people had been summoned to the assistance of the citizens.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN PARIS.

Head of the Discussion on French Mediation—Russia Claimed to be in Favor of Mediation—Gen. Butler's Order—Malignity of the Tory Press—Spirit of the Liberal Party—The Confederation Bill Discussed.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 20, 1862.

After a flourish of trumpets to cover the retreat the journals have ceased the discussion of the mediation question, and we may now count again on an interpretation of three or four weeks. One of the discomfited secession sheets says, however, that if England refuses to cooperate with France, Russia will not, and that overtures have already been made to that Power on the subject. This, of course, is a pure fabrication.

The attacks on Gen. BUTLER's unfortunate order relating to the ladies of New-Orleans continue, and the *National Intelligencer* having stated, evidently by mistake, that Gen. BUTLER had been replaced by Gen. BANKS, the journals generally, including the *Mon. Univ.*, congratulate the American Government on the promptitude and propriety of the reparation. You can have no conception in fact unless you were able to see all the European journals, the noise that has been made and is being made over this order. The *Journal des Débats* ventured to explain in a very timid way that the order in question was only a menace to put into execution a municipal law already existing, and that the penalty to be applied was only such as would have been applied, perhaps, by any European General under similar circumstances, only that the European General would have had more sense than to have adopted such an indiscreet and indefensible phraseology. One would have supposed that an explanation so evidently just and well-intentioned would have stopped, or at least moderated, the extraordinary outcry; on the contrary no one pays it any attention, and the *Constitutionnel*, with the malignity and ferocity which has characterized its whole course toward the Government and the people of the United States, and which is the more singular as being in opposition to the official course of the Government it follows and sustains, right or wrong on all other subjects, brutally charges the *Journal des Débats* with being the apologist of a man who consigns the respectable women of New-Orleans to infamy.

The conduct of a portion of the London and Paris Press just now is a disgrace to the nations to which they belong. In presence of a struggle in which all their interests are on the side of the Union, instead of raising a voice now and then in favor of a cause which is to all nations the dearest in which they can engage, they pursue a system of opposition which is without honor or dignity, and which can only be described as a system of small, pitiable lying, based upon ignorance and malevolence. Just now these journals are reveling in this kind of malignant abuse to an extent heretofore unknown, and when the war is over the people of the United States will owe a debt of hatred which will justify any reprisals in war or commerce which our legislators may adopt. It is true that the official acts of the Governments of England and France are strictly legal, as they understand them, but their unofficial acts are the very opposite, and are intended to embarrass and defeat the success of the Union cause. When a French or English Cabinet Minister sits down to write a dispatch on the American question, he takes good care to keep within the restrictions of international law, for fear that an infringement may establish a dangerous precedent to resort against himself on some future occasion; and then he goes out and unofficially boasts of his virtue, his forbearance, and his long-suffering kindness to the Government of the United States, and bounds on his newspaper partisans against that Government by unmanly and untrue charges and insinuations. The ignorance in which the masses are kept in regard to the questions involved in the war enable the maliciously inclined writers to exert a wide influence, and I am sorry to say that lately there have been unmistakable evidences that in both France and England the masses are growing more inimical to the cause of the Union. Constant denunciations, proceeding from a source accepted as more or less authoritative, batters down the defences of an ignorant ear as rapidly as arguments, and thus we see the *Constitutionnel* triumphantly parading in its columns this morning nearly the whole provincial press as having been converted to its doctrine of intervention or mediation, which means the same thing. I would not, on account of these foreign demonstrations, see the Government or the Generals in command of the army hasten one step quicker than they would have done; but I would see them prepare for the war which must inevitably arrive with France or England, or both combined, if this outrageous conduct of the two nations toward us continues. The French Government, which was at first alarmed at the capture of New-Orleans and of Yorktown, has recovered from its fright by news from its agents to the effect that the South, when militarily conquered, will be in the condition of Venice, ready to take up arms again whenever an occasion offers. On the strength of this belief the Mexican programme has assumed its original shape; that is to say, whatever it is, it will be carried out as if the Government of the United States was powerless to interfere. In case France desires to make an acquisition of territory, or to assume a protectorate, she will count on the disaffected people of the Southern States to aid her against the Government of Washington—not as allies, probably, but as a disaffected people, ready to seize upon any occasion when their own Government is engaged elsewhere, to strike a blow for themselves.

But behind these parties in France and England who are thus throwing all sorts of obstacles in the way of the National Government, there is a liberal party, which understands perfectly the *animus* of the struggle, and which has involuntarily and by instinct ranged itself on the right side. This party, which is the party of progress and of civilization, sees that the struggle is one between a proud aristocracy, limited in numbers, and devoted to a rule or ruin policy, and the democracy, and they are doing what they can to stem the current of falsehood and abuse which the Slavery interest is pouring out. To this liberal party in Europe we have contracted a debt quite different to that we owe to the other party, and one which our people should never lose an occasion to repay. The day may come within the present generation when the struggle between despotism and liberalism may be renewed, and then our friends of to-day, whom we now know and esteem, should not look to us in vain for something even more substantial than sympathy.

It is hardly worth while to refer again to the ignorance or malevolence of our enemies in Europe, but here is an example of one or the other in an official quarter which is entitled to a mention, as showing how public opinion is nourished with facts. The *Moniteur*, in its London correspondence, says that the people of the North will soon be brought to accept a mediator, because of the complete prostration of trade and the danger of a famine! And this was said at a time when ships were arriving every day at European ports laden with American grain, and when French grain agents in America were informing their Government that the country was glutted with produce seeking a foreign market! It is thus that contemporaneous history is written.

A discussion on the subject of the Confiscation bill which lately passed the American House of Representatives, is now going on in the columns of the Paris Press, and they all condemn the act as [illegible] the spirit of the age in which we live. The principle involved is that it is not right for the sins of the father to be visited upon his innocent posterity. The secession papers of course, attack this act of the House of Representatives with great virulence, if for no other reason than because it enters into their programme to abuse all the acts of the Government of Washington; while the liberal papers attack it so as to deal a blow at the French Government, which confiscated a part of the property of the ORLEANS family, and which stills suppresses journals which venture too far in criticising its acts.

We have just received on this side the news of the capture of Memphis and the entire opening of the Mississippi; of the falling of FARRAGUT into an ambuscade at Streburgh, and of the passage of Fort Darling by the Federal fleet. We hope by the next steamer to hear of the fall of Richmond.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

A Flock of Motions and Resolutions.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked the honorable member for Sunderland, whether he intended to bring on on Friday next the motion with respect to American affairs of which he had given notice.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY said that if he considered it advisable to proceed on Friday with his motion, the object of which was the recognition of the Southern States, he would that evening, or to-morrow at the latest, place the terms upon the table.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, the question having been put that the Speaker should leave the chair, in order that the House might go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY said that it had been his intention to have submitted to the House that evening a resolution, the object of which would have been the recognition of the Southern States of America, but many hon. members whom he had consulted, and whose opinions he was bound to respect, had recommended that he should postpone the motion. In deference to their opinions, he proposed to postpone it until the 11th of July. Before that time he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would see the necessity of taking in hand a question so grave and important, and one which properly belonged to the Executive, and would thus render it unnecessary for any private member to submit to the consideration of the House the desirability of recognising the Southern States, because it must be apparent to all men that before long those States must become an independent nation.

On the same day, Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that on the 1st of July he should move the following resolution: "That it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to use every means consistent with the maintenance of peace, either in concert with the great Powers or otherwise, as they may think it expedient, to endeavor to terminate the civil war now raging in America."

The Case of the Emily St. Pierre.

Lord BROUGHAM, on behalf of his noble and learned friend (Lord LYNDHURST,) whose health, as their lordships would be glad to hear, had greatly improved of late, asked for the correspondence which had taken place respecting the capture of this vessel by the Americans, and her recapture from the prize crew. He understood that there had been some correspondence upon this subject, and he wished to know from the noble earl whether there would be any objection to produce that correspondence.

Earl RUSSELL.—I have no objection to lay the papers before the House, as the correspondence is now closed, and Lord LYONS, in his last letter, promised to send it home immediately. The opinion of the law officers was taken upon this question, and they stated that there was no power in this country to surrender the vessel, or to give it up to the United States Government. It must at the same time be supposed there was no precedent to refer to, but I have been informed this morning that there is a precedent, singularly enough, when the British Government demanded from the American Government the surrender of a vessel which had been recaptured by the crew, after being seized as prize. Mr. ADAMS, the grandfather of the present American Minister in this country, was then President, and he replied that there was no precedent for such a demand. The result was the British Government failed to obtain the redress they sought from the American Government. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.]

The Mexican Question in the British Parliament.

In the House of Lords on the 19th June, Earl RUSSELL, after presenting a petition from Auckland, praying for separation from other parts of New-Zealand, said: I beg to take this opportunity of making a statement to your Lordships as to matters of considerable importance, upon which it is desirable no misapprehension should exist. It has been stated in the public prints that a Convention has been entered into by Sir C. WYKE and Commodore DUNLOP on one side, and the Mexican Government on the other, by which the British claims on Mexico will be satisfied, and that the Convention has been ratified by Her Majesty's Government. As to the first part, it is quite true that a Convention has been signed by Sir C. WYKE and Commodore DUNLOP, and it has been sent home for ratification. The arrangement contemplated for the satisfaction of British claims was fair and liberal, but we found that the Convention referred to another Convention between Mexico and the United States, and, fearing that it might involve this country in difficulties, Her Majesty's Government determined not to ratify it. There is another point upon which I wish to make a statement to the House. It is generally believed in France, and much circulated here, that Her Majesty's troops, together with the Spanish troops, were withdrawn, leaving the French troops alone to contend with the difficulties of the situation. After the temporary check which the French troops received, no one can be surprised that the French Government have resolved to send large reinforcements to Mexico, but the order is not founded upon any course taken by the British Government. In the original Convention of [illegible] there was no engagement as to the number of troops to be sent on the part of the different Governments, but communications were made separately by each Government. The Spaniards declared that they meant to send 6,000 troops. The French said, at first that they would send 2,000, which was afterwards increased to 3,500 men. The British Government proposed to send a squadron with 700 marines, to be landed, if necessary, for the occupation of forts. The marines were landed, and for a short time occupied some forts. It seemed that the land forces met with difficulties, and Commodore DUNLOP, in order not to have the appearance in any way of leaving the allies, said he would provide, by his own activity and resources, cheap equipage and conveyance. That, however, has not been approved by the Home Government, and orders were sent out that the marines should be reimbarked. Commodore DUNLOP, on his side, very soon found that there was no immediate danger of collision with the Mexicans, and he determined to send away the marines, who were never intended to march up the country. They were accordingly removed from Vera Cruz. After this came the convention, and the allied commissioners agreed to a *procès verbal*, with regard to which I will now say nothing, as I do not wish to enter into the question involved in it. But it should be known that at that time there were only 150 marines in occupation of the various forts, and when the rupture took place between the French Commissioners on the one side, and the English and Spanish Commissioners on the other, it was determined by Commodore DUNLOP to haul down the British flag in the ports of Mexico, and to withdraw his small force. There was thus no question of withdrawing troops from Mexico, for there never were any land troops there; the only force we ever sent in the naval squadron was a force of 700 marines, the greater number of whom were withdrawn some time previously. [Hear.] I thought it necessary to make this statement, as I believe that great misapprehension has arisen on the subject. I am informed that considerable indignation has been expressed in France as to the presumed withdrawal of troops by this country at a very critical moment. That supposition, as I have shown, has no foundation in fact, as there were no British troops to be withdrawn from Mexico. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY was glad that the noble Earl had felt it his duty to give some explanation to the House, as the question had excited some considerable anxiety in England, and produced something like a disagreeable feeling toward England in France.

The Earl of CARNARVON asked whether it was true that Sir CHARLES WYKE left Mexico and went to New-York, and that the Convention was entered into after that time.

Earl RUSSELL said that Commodore DUNLOP and Sir CHARLES WYKE never went to New-York. Sir CHARLES WYKE wrote home to say that it was his intention to go there, but he never executed that intention. He was now living at Mexico, but not in an official character, and he had informed the Mexican Government that he would not resume that character until the Convention had been ratified by his Government. The Spanish Secretary of Legation was also, he believed, living there in an unofficial capacity. With regard to the address of the French Government to the Chambers, it was certainly liable to misapprehension. But the papers which had been laid before Parliament were likely to remove that misapprehension, and he should write dispatches upon the subject, which would, he hoped, tend to the same result.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had seen in the public prints a statement that the feeling in Mexico was that Sir CHARLES WYKE had taken a strong part with the Mexican Government as against the proceedings of the French. He did not believe it at the time, but it was alleged that Sir CHARLES had attended some public representation given at a theatre, for the benefit of the wounded Mexicans. This, if true, was a very ill-judged act. There was in this country no feeling whatever against the French as to their proceedings in Mexico. His own feeling was that they had made a great mistake in point of policy, but the state of Mexico was such that any change in the Government there must be an improvement. [Hear.] The people of Mexico, and the world generally, were [illegible] the acts of the French, but [illegible] great [illegible] said might be to the interests of France. [Hear.]

Earl RUSSELL said that Her Majesty's Government had no information that the EMPEROR NAPOLEON had come to the resolution stated. He (Earl RUSSELL) had read and reached Paris; but Sir CHARLES WYKE's letter, dated May 12, contained nothing on the subject. If Sir CHARLES WYKE had expressed publicity at the theatre on that occasion, he quite agreed with the noble Earl opposite that it was a very injudicious act on his part. [Hear, hear.]

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Lord R. MONTAGU asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on what ground the French commenced to blockade the Mexican coast on the 1st of May, and whether the French Government did not notify the blockade until the 31st of June.

Her Majesty's Government did not give notice of the blockade until the 17th of June. He also wished to know what time would be allowed to vessels now on the voyage out, or at present loading in England, to enter the Mexican ports.

Mr. LAYARD said the noble lord was in error in supposing that the French Government notified the blockade on the 6th of May. The notice which appeared in the *Moniteur* of that date did not amount to an official notification. The official notice did not reach the English Embassy until the night of the 13th. On its arrival in London, it was sent to the law officers of the Crown to be examined, and was then published in the *Gazette* on the 17th. He had not received notice of the last question of the noble lord, and could not, therefore, answer it satisfactorily at that moment. He would give a reply on Monday.

Lord R. MONTAGU asked whether the blockade did not commence on the 1st of May.

Mr. LAYARD said that before a blockade could be properly established, official notification must be sent to the countries concerned.

The Mexican Question in France.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

The Paris papers of the 20th assert that Gen. FORAY has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico.

The *Pays*, of this evening, says that two regiments of Zouaves, a battalion of Chasseurs, and four other regiments, with several squadrons and detachments of special arms, compose the reinforcements sent to Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, 20th ult., says: "Gen. TAILLY is spoken of as a candidate for the command of the army in Mexico; but the favorite for the moment seems to be Gen. MARTIMPRAY, whose military talents are undeniable, and who may thus be compensated for the rejection of the Dotation bill, in which he was so much interested. There will be three Generals, one commanding in chief, and two—namely, LORENCEZ and DOUAI—commanding divisions. Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIÈRE, whose arrival in Paris I announced a day or two ago, returns to Mexico to resume his functions as head of the naval station. He attended the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday, and it appears, is in greater favor than ever. 12,100 fresh troops are going out at once. There are about 40,000 men in or about Amexoc; so that, with the additional reinforcements to be dispatched at a later period, the whole force for this second 'Conquest of Mexico' will be about 50,000 men. I mentioned previously that the Spanish war indemnity, of 1823, (25,000,000f.,) was paid into the French Treasury a few days ago. It could very opportunely for the present war; but it is not strange that Spain, which withdrew from the expedition, in reality pays a considerable portion of the expenses? The Queen Dowager, MARIA CHRISTINA, is said to highly approve Gen. PRIM's conduct, and, as might be expected from a Bourbon Princess, is strongly opposed to the pretensions of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

The following are some of the regiments under orders, and which have proceeded to their places of embarkation: The First Regiment of Zouaves, in Algeria; the Eighteenth Infantry, at Cherbourg; the Seventh Battalion Chasseurs-à-Pied, at Besançon, and two other regiments from Algeria. The Second Regiment of Zouaves, who so gallantly attempted to carry the Mexican batteries at Guadaloupe, is one of the regiments whose colors are decorated for battle-gained merit. It was at the battle of Magenta that the corps earned this distinction, which is never conferred except where colors are taken from the enemy.

Orders have been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and Rochefort to fit out all the ships forming the reserve. Eight gunboats, on a new plan, have been ordered of a private company. They can be taken in pieces, and again put together with great ease on reaching their destination.

A letter from Toulon, of the 16th inst., states that orders had been received there by telegraph from Paris, directing that, as soon as the Toulon fleet shall return from Algiers, several of the ships shall be detached from it to transport reinforcements to Gen. LORENCEZ, in Mexico, among the vessels selected for this purpose are the ships of the line *St. Louis* and *L'Impérial*, besides several frigates. Similar orders have been received at Brest, Cherbourg and Lorient. All the dispatch ships of war in these ports are to get ready to convoy troops to Mexico."

La Patrie publishes the following:

"A letter from Toulon, of the 16th inst., informs us that orders from Paris have been sent by telegraph to take from the squadron of evolutions, as soon as it arrives, a number of vessels to convey troops which France is about to send to reinforce Gen. LORENCEZ. Among the ships-of-war which will be used for this purpose, our correspondent mentions the *St. Louis* and the *Impérial*. Moreover, various frigates in ordinary have commenced their armament, and will shortly start for Mexico. We are assured that similar orders to those received at Toulon have been sent to Cherbourg, Lorient and Brest."

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," *La Presse* publishes the following:

"A Ministerial Council was held yesterday at the Palace of the Tuileries, under the Presidency of His Majesty the Emperor.

Vice-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIÈRE has arrived in Paris. He goes to Fontainebleau to-day, accompanied by the Minister of Marine.

Great activity prevails at Toulon. Six steamers and four large transports are getting ready to convey troops to Mexico."

The Manchester *Guardian* of the 21st ult. says: "There are reports that the French army in Mexico will ultimately be raised to 30,000 men; but, according to the *Patrie*, the number of troops about to be [illegible] will not exceed [illegible] It is said that Gen. FORAY will take the command-in-chief, although some rumors allege that he will be intrusted to Gen. BAZAINE or Gen. MARMIER."

Progress of Mediation.

From the Constitutionnel.

From the numerous extracts from the English newspapers which we have published day by day, it is visible how the idea of mediation in America has gained ground in England. In France that idea has been no less warmly received, and we have before us more than a hundred provincial journals which, in reprinting the article from the *Constitutionnel*, gave their full adhesion to it. Can such an expression of public opinion in two great countries like France and England remain without effect? We do not think so; we entertain the profound conviction that the cause is gained, and that mediation is simply a question of time. From our very heart we wish that the hour for that mediation would strike as soon as possible. Where is the man who does not grieve at the thought of the torrents of blood which may still be shed, of the devastation which daily increases in America, and of the suffering which threatens the industrial classes of Europe? But we never deceived ourselves: it is evident that mediation cannot be proposed with the certainty of success. It is for the Governments to seize upon a favorable opportunity. We hope that the moment is not far off, and, more than ever, we are convinced that mediation is the only means to put an end to this terrible struggle. To the friends of humanity and of peace, we repeat, "Mediation is the only possible termination of the war." To the friends of liberty and of the dignity of man we repeat—"Mediation is the best guarantee for the abolition of Slavery."

Arrival of a Rebel Steamer.

From the London News.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 19.

At a late hour last evening the steamship *E. Hawkins* arrived in the Mersey from Havana, &c. This vessel brings in specie $433,000, and 1,027 bales of cotton on freight. The *E. Hawkins*, we understand, although hailing from Havana, comes really from Matamoras, a port on the banks of Rio Grande del Norte.

It is generally believed here that the specie brought by this vessel is comprised of shipments made by wealthy Southerners who may be desirous of saving what property they have from the recent Confiscation Act of the United States Senate. This supposition, at least, is strikingly in accordance with the tenor of the recent news from the Southern States.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. B. M. Davenport of Harvard College, recently astonished the natives by walking from Gorham, over the summit of Mount Washington, and down on the opposite side to the Crawford House, in the space of *seven hours and fifty-six minutes*. For sixteen miles his road was on the mountain, and the time usually required for a horse to travel over this part of the road is from six to eight hours. Subsequently he eclipsed himself by climbing from the Crawford House to the top of Mount Washington, and on the way went to the summit of Mount Pleasant, in three hours and forty-five minutes. The guides who are in the habit of going up this road, say it requires good walking to walk it in five hours.

—It is reported that Ex-Secretary Cameron was the "distinguished official functionary" who recently accosted John Slidell in the streets of Paris, and entered into a conversation with him, although the rebel envoy sought to avoid his notice.

—The body of an unknown Scotchman was found on the track of the Shore Line Railroad, near Waterford, Conn., on Sunday night last. Apparently he had fallen on the track when intoxicated, and was struck by a pilot of one of the engines.

—Col. McKEAN, who has been obliged to return to his home in Saratoga County, in consequence of a severe attack of intermittent fever, has good reason to believe that the back of the disease is broken.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Condition of Affairs in Gen. Hunter's Department.

Our Position on James Island to be Abandoned.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, FRIDAY, June 27, 1862.

As I only arrived here last evening, and a steamer is to leave for home to-day, you cannot expect a long letter. But there is news, and luckily I know the precise locality of the fountain of information. So hurrying directly hither I have filled my bucket with as much as I can at this time conveniently run, without loitering on the way to fatten up my facts from the babbling brooks which the fountain feeds.

You know already of the shocking reverse which our arms met on the 16th inst., on James Island. I am not able to comment upon that unfortunate affair. *It is now understood in the Department that our position on James Island is to be abandoned*, as no reinforcements, without which it would be folly to attempt an advance upon Charleston, are to be sent here until the Fall, and the point is only valuable to us as a base of occupation against that city, which could be held only at the cost of a great loss of life from the diseases incident to the swampy nature of the soil.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, with a strong force, will remain in command at Edisto, and the other portion of the army will be distributed as much along the immediate sea coast as possible, in view to the health of the troops during the Summer months.

Operations at James Island being concluded, and Hilton Head not being considered healthy, it is probable that the headquarters of the Department will be removed to Beaufort, and all the troops now at Hilton Head, excepting a sufficient garrison for the works, and a guard for the depot which is established here.

Brig.-Gen. BENHAM arrived yesterday from Key West, and has been placed in command at Port Royal Island, with headquarters at Beaufort. His health is rapidly improving. Nearly all his command are here, having been sent for by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER to take part in the contemplated attack on Charleston, now rendered abortive by the action of Gen. BENHAM. These reinforcements, numbering two thousand effective men, arrived the day after the battle on James Island, and would have been able to have taken part in the action had Gen. BENHAM obeyed orders. It is confidently said here by officers in the position of knowing that not only did Gen. BENHAM disobey his peremptory written instructions in his late movement, but that, at a council of war held the evening previous to the attack, Gens. WAGNER, STEVENS and WILLIAMS, all warned him, in the strongest language, that such a movement would be in violation of orders; that its object was impossible of attainment, and even if attained, would be of no possible service, as the works assaulted were merely an exterior line of defence to another work of rifle-pits and regular fortifications, under the fire of which it could not be held, the enemy being in vastly superior force, mainly drafted from BEAUREGARD's disbanded army of Corinth. Gen. HUNTER, I am told, felt great reluctance in placing Gen. BENHAM under arrest, as from his antecedents such action, with the overwhelming evidence against him, makes his dismissal from the service, either by sentence of court-martial or the more summary order of the President, a necessity.

A French two-gun steamer is now in the harbor, having been detached by the French Admiral to observe and report the operations of the combined naval and land forces in the attack upon Charleston. As Gen. MCCLELLAN, however, seems to need all and more than all the forces which can be collected, it is probable that the French Captain will have to wait here some time. In company with Capt. BOUVILLE, of the United States Coast Survey, the French officers yesterday visited Fort Pulaski, and the day before they were handsomely entertained, in company with Commodore DUPONT and Capt. ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, by Gen. HUNTER. It is pleasant to find that there is at least one department in which the army and navy are able to work harmoniously for the common good.

One of the most interesting things which I have thus far seen in this odd department, is the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, now organized. These soldiers are negroes, and they are being instructed in the use of arms, &c., at DRAYTON's Plantation, under the immediate command of Capt. PASSAVANT, (son of the Senator from Maine,) acting as Colonel. These troops are well-dressed, well-armed, and display the greatest possible aptitude for the requirements of military duties. If any of your anti-[illegible] readers could see this regiment [illegible] some very striking portraits could be painted. That good regiment is in attempt to acquire the manual of arms and perform field evolutions. Gen. HUNTER is understood to deny strictly that any of the soldiers are fugitive slaves, the fact being that their late owners are fugitive rebels. These contrabands having remained loyal on their respective plantations while their late owners are serving in the Confederate ranks, the General jokingly told a politician of the hard-shell sort, who visited him a few days since and spoke of these colored soldiers as *fugitives*, that they were far from being fugitives from their owners, as they were all anxious to go out at the earliest possible moment in pursuit of their masters. Seriously speaking, however, these colored men have displayed great preeminence in acquiring the rudiments of a military education, and I am assured will compare favorably before many weeks with similar regiments in the West Indies.

Brig.-Gen. SAXTON was passenger on the *Arago*, from New-York, and was welcomed last evening by the many officers whose respect and esteem he had won while he held the position of Quartermaster of the Expeditionary Corps. Gen. SAXTON does not come here in any such anomalous position of authority as that occupied by Gov. STANLY, in North Carolina—an empire within an empire—the Governor of a State within a Department where military law is supreme. Gen. SAXTON's instructions, I believe, assign him to the duty of supervising the welfare and industry of the negroes, acting to the cultivation of the plantations, collecting abandoned property for the benefit of the Government, and looking after the educational, moral, sanitary and material interests of the negroes, now first thrown upon their own resources. He is still subordinate as any other Brigadier-General in the Department to the orders of the Major-General Commanding, between whom and himself the most perfect harmony and accord of views is believed to subsist.

I believe the work of elevating the negroes in the social scale, so satisfactorily commenced by Mr. PIERCE, their late superintendent, will be zealously prosecuted by Gen. SAXTON; and although the policy of taking so able a soldier from the field might reasonably be questioned, yet the work given him to perform is of a noble character, that success in it should satisfy the highest ambition of any man.

I had the pleasure of an introduction to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER this morning, I was much pleased with the interview. The General I should assume to be a man of great simplicity of habits and untiring industry. He is to be found, I am told, every day in his private office, adjoining General Headquarters, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., with the exception of an hour at midday for dinner. All the reports, correspondence and other business of the Department are under his personal supervision, and all requisitions upon the Quartermaster's, Ordnance and Commissariat Departments are closely scrutinized and compared before they receive his signature. Officers of every grade, I noticed, and even privates, had access to his presence, and while he admitted no superfluous conversation to enter upon his time, every man who had a plain tale to tell received a patient hearing.

Maj. Gen. G. HALLECK, well known in New-York has a busy time as Chief of Staff to the Major-General Commanding and Adjutant-General of the Department. All Department business has to receive his personal examination, and the innumerable applications for audience to the Major-General have first to pass through the sieve of the Adjutant-General's office. Fortunately, the office has a large force of well-drilled clerks, and the disordered heads of the Staff Departments work harmoniously together. Capt. M. R. MORGAN, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, is earning a high reputation by his management of the perplexing and varied interests intrusted to his charge; and Capt. PRIME, the Chief Quartermaster, gives general satisfaction.

I am sorry to learn of the sudden death of Col. E. FRASER, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, while [illegible] at Fort Pulaski, last night. Col. FRASER was well known as a minister of the Methodist Church, having a congregation in Brooklyn for some years. When the war broke out, he was compelled through patriotism to lay down his gown, and gird his sword about him, and he was distinguished one brave and gallant officer, beloved and respected by all. His place will be difficult to fill, but I know of no one more worthy to succeed him than Lieut.-Col. HAGGERTY, of the same regiment. I have seen a petition to which was attached the signatures of all the officers of the regiment, praying Lieut.-Col. HAGGERTY's appointment of Col. FRASER, and I sincerely hope he may be intrusted by it.

The troops generally are in a healthy state, although cases of bilious and remittent fever not however of an aggravated form, are beginning to appear. The thermometer is high, making life more endurable in shirt sleeves than otherwise. We have demonstrated beyond question that white men can live down here in the full blaze of the Summer sun, which physiological fact was disputed until now. But this war has proved the fallacy of a great many other Northern opinions heretofore held, and is likely to be making constant additions to the number before it closes.

H. J. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Disastrous Fire in Mott-street.

OVER FIFTY FAMILIES BURNED OUT—A FIREMAN KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A WALL—FULL DETAILS OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of No. 79 Mott-street. The flames soon spread to the cracker bakery of ROBERT C. SCOTT, a building which extended the whole width of the two lots Nos. 75 and 77 Mott-street. From thence they fire soon communicated to the front buildings Nos. 77 and 79, and in a very short space of time thereafter, the four-story brick buildings, occupied as a tenement house, and known as No. 75 Mott-street, was found to be in flames. The whole of these structures were destroyed in about two hours after the fire commenced. The firemen were promptly, and the steam fire-engines were brought into action with unusual celerity, but all efforts to save the buildings seemed useless, and when it was known that the houses could not be preserved, the principal exertions of many of the firemen were directed to the occupants in the tenement houses, all of whom were saved, though some of them were seriously injured in their attempts to escape from the burning buildings. A four-story tenement house, adjoining to the rear of No. 73 Mott-street, took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, it was damaged to the extent of $2,500. A frame building in the rear of No. 84 Mulberry-street, was also destroyed. The houses in the rear of Nos. 86 and 88 Mulberry-street, were damaged to the amount of about $4,500. A two-story frame building, in the rear of No. 102 Canal-street, was totally destroyed.

The following are the losses and insurances as they have been ascertained from the Fire-Marshall:

ON MOTT-STREET.

Nos. 75 and 77, (rear,) occupied by R. C. SCOTT as a cracker bakery. His loss on stock and machinery is $6,000. He is insured for $3,000 in the New-City Equitable, and Irving Insurance Companies. The building was owned by ROBERT MARSHALL, and is damaged about $5,000. It is insured for $2,500 in the Citizens Insurance Company. No. 77, occupied by five families, was totally destroyed. The loss is about $2,000, and is fully insured. The loss on furniture in this building was over $1,200, and is said to be insured in part. No. 79 was occupied by JAMES JOHNSON and others. Loss on furniture about $2,000, upon which there is no insurance. The building was owned by Mr

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE RESOLUTION.

The Resolution, of the request of officers of the Army and Navy, to the Congress of the United States, has been adopted by both Houses, and is now a law. The vote in the House was 311 yeas to 14 nays, and in the Senate 61 yeas to 3 nays. The Resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of the people and of the Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to the officers and soldiers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and to the officers and men of the militia and volunteer forces who have served with them during the present war with Great Britain, for the fortitude, valor, and good conduct displayed by them in the defence of their country.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Jacob Brown, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the operations of the campaign on the Niagara frontier have been conducted, and of the valor and good conduct of the officers and troops under his command.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General George Izard, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the operations of the campaign on the Niagara frontier have been conducted after the command devolved on him, and of the valor and good conduct of the officers and troops under his command.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Alexander Macomb, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the defence of Plattsburgh and the command of Lake Champlain during the campaign of the present year have been conducted.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Edmund P. Gaines, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the defence of Fort Erie, during the campaign of the present year, against the attacks of the British forces, has been conducted.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Winfield Scott, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the operations of the campaign on the Niagara frontier, during the present year, have been conducted, and of the valor and good conduct displayed by him in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Jacob Brown, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the operations of the campaign on the Niagara frontier, during the present year, have been conducted, and of the valor and good conduct displayed by him in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Andrew Jackson, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the defence of New-Orleans has been conducted, and of the valor and good conduct displayed by the troops under his command in the battle fought on the eighth day of January last, and terminating the campaign with so distinguished success.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Thomas Cadwalader, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the defence of Fort Erie, during the present year, against the attacks of the British forces, has been conducted, and of the valor and good conduct displayed by him in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Eleazer W. Ripley, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the defence of Fort Erie, during the present year, against the attacks of the British forces, has been conducted, and of the valor and good conduct displayed by him in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Peter B. Porter, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the operations of the campaign on the Niagara frontier, during the present year, have been conducted, and of the valor and good conduct displayed by him in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Daniel Parker Coit, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the defence of Fort Erie, during the present year, against the attacks of the British forces, has been conducted, and of the valor and good conduct displayed by him in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with proper devices and inscriptions, and to cause the same to be presented to Major-General Edmund P. Gaines, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the wisdom, skill, and gallantry by which the defence of Fort Erie, during the present year, against the attacks of the British forces, has been conducted, and of the valor and good conduct displayed by him in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

On motion of Mr. WILKES, of Virginia, (Unrep.) the resolution of Mr. Cassimere, relative to the Treasurer of the State, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. CASSIMERE, Jr., said that the object of the resolution was to ascertain the present condition of the Treasury, and the amount of money in the Treasurer's hands. He was aware that the Treasurer was not responsible for the present condition of the Treasury, as the money was in the hands of the Sheriffs, who had not yet made their returns to the Treasurer. He thought the Treasurer should be required to furnish the information called for in the resolution.

Mr. WILKES, of Virginia, (Unrep.) said that he was aware that the Treasurer was not responsible for the present condition of the Treasury, but he thought the Senate was entitled to the information called for in the resolution.

Mr. CASSIMERE, Jr., said that he had no objection to the resolution, but he thought it would be better to wait until the Sheriffs had made their returns to the Treasurer.

Mr. WILKES, of Virginia, (Unrep.) said that he thought the Senate was entitled to the information called for in the resolution at once

TEACHERS.

A MISS HARPER, SCHOOL, INST., 206 BROADWAY.—Thorough English, Mathematical, Classical, Scientific and Modern Languages. Lessons in Music, Drawing, Painting, Calisthenics, &c. Pupils received at any time.

A FRENCH lady wishes a few more pupils; terms moderate. Address Mme. B., box 4,000 Herald office.

A LADY for a boarding school, who is a thorough teacher of Piano and Singing, and can speak French, wishes a situation. Address Mme. C., box 4,000 Herald office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER OF UNexceptionable qualifications, and of large experience in the best schools of this city, wishes a few more pupils. Address Miss A. B., box 4,000 Herald office.

A LADY TEACHER of French, Music and Drawing, who has had many years' experience in the best schools in this city, wishes a few more pupils. Address Miss A. B., box 4,000 Herald office.

A FRENCH LADY wishes a few more pupils; terms moderate. Address Mme. C., box 4,000 Herald office.

A LADY TEACHER of Piano, Singing and French

FINANCIAL.

...OF ALL ISSUES.
...BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
...DEALERS IN U.S. SECURITIES.
...Nos. 2 and 3 Wall-st., New-York.

...List of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS...
...BECOME BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SEALED SUBSCRIPTIONS, RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and bears date April 1, 1862. It is secured upon the whole property of the Company lying on the West side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry, and will be given for the money raised. Railroad in the State of Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Company, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the name of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, or of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, or of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, or of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or the bonds of each and every of the within named companies, or any of them, or any part of the principal and interest thereof, or any of the coupons for interest thereon, issued and to be issued by the within named Company, or any of them, or any part of the principal and interest thereof, or any of the coupons for interest thereon, issued and sixty-two. Each...
...Bonds will be required in full every...
...will be allowed to CHAS. S. SMITH...
...Monday, July 21.
...Bonds will be issued in sums to suit...
...Bonds will draw interest...
...Proposals made on or before the 15th...
...reserves to itself the right to accept or...
...any proposition received...
...will be notified of the acceptance of...
...within one week from the opening of the...
JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having given unanimous approval to the loan of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the families of the soldiers from this City, and the Mayor having approved of the Ordinance making a loan for such purpose to said amount, I will be at my office in the Governor's Room, City Hall, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.
Payments of said loan will be required to pay the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, the first payment will be made on the first day of July, 1862. Said loan will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding seven per cent Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and certificates of Stock of the consistency of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.
Any holder of Stock Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, by surrendering the same before the 1st day of July next, and receiving therefor a like share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Directors, and to vote upon the 4th day of July following, and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.
CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
THEMISTUS CROOKE,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
Committee of 20th May, 1862.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
F. P. GERAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEDER,

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Deed Certificates of Stock issued by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in exchange for Canal Stock, and in lieu of fractional allowance of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation, in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, at the office of the assistant treasurer in this City, and interest on the amount of payment to that time will cease. Interest due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest to the 1st of July, at the office of J. W. Seaver & Co., Boston, and at the office of J. W. Seaver & Co., Boston, and at the office of J. W. Seaver & Co., Boston.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN C. GREEN, Executor of the last testamentary wishes of Hetty Howland Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, for the benefit of said estate, in No. 174 Canal-st., Louis Jurgensen's mortgage, invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can meet the parties at the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected. Title searched, and deeds and mortgages executed. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held at the office in Harlem, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN,
WM. S. GRIFFITH,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
THOS. W. PEARSALL,
CHAS. MORGAN,
JONATHAN THORNE,
GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively become due, at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburgh, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgeport, Ohio.
The company has to guarantee the payment of its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year.
G. W. CASS, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on Bonds.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1862, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, June 26, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper coupons, issued under the mortgage of 1857, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl., New-York.
J. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 16, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
A. A. LOW & BROTHERS,
No. 257 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
And
No. 78 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.
INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $600,000 of the Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of
SCHERMERHORN & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date at the Ocean Bank.
CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
New-York, June 21, 1862.

$20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGISTered or Coupon—wanted, and will pay in cash or sell in exchange for other Government securities.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 24 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

U.S. 7-30 NOTES.

OR

UNITED STATES TWO-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES," BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN FIVE AND AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz:
PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, ORDERS on CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, OR IN CURRENCY EQUIVALENT, WHEN the PREMIUM on GOLD is at the MARKET RATE thereof.
THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.
THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.
They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express or otherwise, as directed.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 26, 1862.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF SEVEN Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York.
A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 2 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgeport, Conn.
CHAS. H. AVERILL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue United States Demand Notes, bought and sold at the best rates, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILroad bonds purchased by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 437 AND 439 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 3 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of one dollar and upwards, and 6 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st.
I. V. BLAGEWOUT, President.
JOHN MOLEAN, Vice-President.
MALBEY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 10 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN FELS, President.
Joseph F. Cooper, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.
Interest commences on the 1st of each month.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
STEVENS A. PUNCH, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 124 Bowery, corner 7th-st.
Open from 10 to 3 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
WASHINGTON B. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., corner of Church. This Institution having been directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums from $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as sums as principal.
WALTER J. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., corner of Church. This Institution having directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE.—NO. 134 3d-av., corner 13th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest allowed from July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 9 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner 13th-st. Interest will be paid on and after Wednesday, July 16, on all deposits entitled to the same at the rate of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Twelfth-street and Seventh-avenue. The limits embraced by each assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Twelfth-street and Seventh-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 28, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Common Council to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, met pursuant to adjournment in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, this 1st day of July, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M. On motion, Alderman D. A. Boole was elected Chairman. The following Sub-Committees were appointed:
Fire Works—Councilman Jones, Alderman Ottiwell, and Councilman Singleton.
Stands, Painting, &c.—Alderman Mitchell, Councilman Trotter and Lent.
Music—Alderman Allen, Walsh, and Councilman Repper.
The Committee, after making preliminary arrangements, adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 2d day of July, at 2 o'clock P. M., in said room, to furnish the press, resume, &c.
E. W. SAYLOR, Secretary.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:
For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.
For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.
For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR.—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate house of the Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY (the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. B. TAPPEN, }
A. W. CRAVEN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
J. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. J. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and rolling; Sweed and Swedish steel, spring, German, tire, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; and nails.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, does not fade, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 7 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. REYS.

DIVIDENDS.

...PUBLIC DIVIDENDS, 6 PER CENT.
...PUBLIC DIVIDENDS, 6 PER CENT.
...PUBLIC DIVIDENDS, 6 PER CENT.

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.

Cash Capital.....$500,000
Surplus.....$110,000

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, resolved that a Scrip Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
on the business of the past year, be declared and paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
be paid on all the outstanding Scrip of the Company; and a Cash Dividend of
SEVEN PER CENT.
on Scrip holders, payable on demand.
JAMES M. HALSTED, President.
FREDERICK W. DOWNES, Secretary.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, June 23, 1862.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.
The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on, and after, the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.
The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } of the
J. M. CRANE, } Canal.
June 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated earnings of the same six months, payable in scrip certificates, convertible into stock, on and after the 1st day of August next. Stock transfer books will be closed at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, the dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares. Will not be entitled to future dividends until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 15, and open August 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of accounts, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st July until the 15th July.
By order of the Board.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 25, 1862.
TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. until the day of payment.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 7th day of July.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
New-York, June 17, 1862.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of Jersey City, have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the last 6 months, payable on and after the 8th day of July next.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 198 BROADWAY, New-York, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the first Monday of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.
By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst., from which date to July the Transfer Books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 8th July.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 476 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 337 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.
Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next.
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

20TH DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 62 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 96 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of H. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
JUNE 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PENNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.
By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
New-York, June 25, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.
By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10.
E. BAYLES, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 1.
E. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE IMPERIAL AND FLORENCE MINING COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 5th day of July. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th day of July, inclusive, when the Transfer Books will be opened.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 189 Bowery, corner of Spring-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. payable on and after the 10th July.
H. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent. payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July.
GEORGES ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, JUNE 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits of the last six months, ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
WM. C. BUSHMORE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES. Married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAERMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide; open without an equal, 300 Anatomical Illustrations; upon Manhood, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Errors of Youth, Impotency, Sterility, Organic Weakness, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Seminal Urinary Diseases and their consequences, the abstruses of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their derangements, and the sanitary treatment. Forty-first edition, illustrated. Sent by mail, free from observation, for 25 cents.
All who would avoid unnecessary pain and humiliation, consult with Mercury, Cocaine, injections, Catheterism, Quack Specifics, Astringents, &c., by DR. LAERMONT'S Infallible Remedies, No. 516 BROADWAY, (up stairs,) New-York. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
N. B.—Dr. Laermont's Remedies are unsurpassed. Dr. LAERMONT and lady, Consultation Rooms, Private Entrance, No. 347 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 13 Leight-st., London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his specific, unparalleled experience in that most important branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most aggravated cases, however long standing. Where all internal remedies have failed permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment themselves, may get a perfect cure effected by writing to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Leight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 5 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most unbounded confidence on all diseases requiring the aid of a thoroughly educated physician. Thirty years in his especial practice, during which he has been at the head of the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victim of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., and rely on secrecy and honor. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 96 Wall-st.
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NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

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OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

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By order of the Board.
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New-York, June 25, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
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By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

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E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BO

THE SUBMISSION PARTY.

The Haters of Negroes and Yankees in Council.

Great Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches of Messrs. Chauncey, Wickliffe, Dean and Brooks.

MAYOR WOOD ON THE STAND.

A crowd, indeed, gathered at the Cooper Institute last night for the purpose of announcing to the world precisely what the United states particularly what they are white men, that they hate black men, that they have confidence in McCLELLAN, that they disapprove of emancipation and emancipation dogmas, that the Union as it was must and shall be preserved, and that if they can prevent it the life blood of an unwilling overthrown people shall not further be drained for the benefit of infamous politicians, who, calling themselves defenders of the country, have for it only the attachment of the vampire.

In the street speech, such as is political canvassers are seen all over the country, were erected in anticipation of a vast audience which the spacious Cooper would not accommodate.

These chairs were not needed.

Within the auditorium, however, there was gathered what can properly and only be described as a crowd. No ladies were there, and but few young men. Fewer for years dazzles about the places where wintery amusements are held, familiar of all public occasions, escorts, race-courses, Park gatherings, Japanese entertainments, and tempting exploiters of all sorts and kinds.

Upon the platform were, on a list which was handed us for publication, duties, the following

"DISTINGUISHED MEN."

Professor Morse,	Judge Birdsall,
Alderman Fremont,	Gideon J. Tucker.
A. T. Stewart,	Judge Clerke,
T. B. Tappan,	Wm. C. Prime,
Judge Hoffman,	Judge Lott,
F. B. Sweeney,	Judge Deane,

and a vast number of short-haired gentlemen, whose views ranged from red to purple, as they observed every anti-negro sentiment.

Long before the announced hour the crowd observed in anticipation, called for "FERNANDO," called for cheers, and hurrahed white men.

In fact they

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

appeared, their names being as follows:

1...F. Tallas.	8...L. F. Comns,
2...E.F. Carr.	9...H. Liebenau,
3...Dr. C. Rainey.	10...C. Roosevelt.
4...J. H. Harnett.	11...C. A. May.
5...J. Bulley, Jr.	12...O. F. Burton.
6...Fr. F. Smith.	13...Horatio F. Averill.
7...John Hayes.	

These gentlemen being seated, the band gave, with grand effect, the National anthem, "Hail Columbia," which was greeted with cheers, accompanied with hurrahs, and finally drowned in enthusiastic acclamations of praise.

Mr. FRANK TALLAS then called the meeting to

ORDER,

a call which was eminently timely, and which was in the course of ten or fifteen minutes obeyed, whereupon Mr. TALLAS nominated

MR. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY AS PRESIDENT,

and the "meeting" at once, in a cheerfully acquiescent manner, adopted his suggestion, as they also did a list of 123 names as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. (We say "names," because we are requested by nearly a dozen individuals to erase their names from the list,) which were read by Mr. J. H. HARNETT.

After the somewhat turbulent confirmation of these distinguished gentlemen, the Chairman, in a few brief remarks, opened the "heavy work" of the meeting. He deplored the present condition of the country, and expressed the hope that the movement thus set on foot might continue and extend until the Nation and the Union should be entirely redeemed.

The following platform was adopted in due course:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That in the present crisis, when our beloved country is involved in civil war, and the foundations of the Constitution are in danger of being overthrown, it is the duty of every American citizen, laying aside all prejudices and attachments, whether of party or locality, to devote his energies, his fortune, and if need be his life, to the preservation, the defence and the perpetuity of the American Union.

2. That the causes which have thrown upon the country the present fearful responsibility of suppressing the rebellion, and restoring the Union, are to be found in the long continued and persistent efforts of the Disunionists, who, by force of arms have attacked the glorious fabric which our fathers reared, and which is the object of abhorrence to all those who have inherited the principles of their sires and desire to maintain the Constitution, that noble instrument which is the holy bond of brotherhood of Americans.

3. That while the Government is engaged in the work of suppressing the first armed attempt to destroy the Union, it is the duty of all citizens to sustain our Government, and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this National emergency, banishing all feelings of mere passion or prejudice, we should recollect only our duty to the country; that this war should not be waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

4. That in dealing with the other class of foes to the Republic, it becomes every citizen to bear in mind the adage of the fathers. Obeying the sage commands of Washington they should remember that the Union is the great pillar of our real greatness, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, our liberty. That as this is the point in our political horizon against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most continuously and strongly directed (often covertly and insidiously) directed, we should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. That, toward the preservation of our Government, it is requisite not only that we discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that we resist with pure the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. That in the doctrine of leading radical politicians, newspapers and orators, that secession ordinances are nullities, or that secession is anarchy, we recognize an innovation on those principles which has been correctly characterized by a member of the Cabinet as tending to aid and abet the Southern Conspiracy, and which is designed to be hostile to the Union. We regard the plans of the Emancipation League, composed of certain distinguished radical leaders of the Republican Party, to exclude from the Union all States which do not abolish slavery, as one an attack upon the American Union. That is the proposition to erect a par power above the Constitution, for the purpose of abolishing slavery therein, or to make slavery odious to subvert the American system. That in all the plans and schemes of secession we can see no patriotism, no loyalty, no country, but that they are slavery, though instinctively, done unconsciously with the plans of the Southern Disunionists, to overthrow the Constitution, the great stake in the game (progress on principles of tyranny over those who differ from) majorities in views of right.

5. That to such measures of the Administration as may be consonant with the Constitution, we will at all times yield a hearty support. That the prompt action of the President in recalling the proclamations of certain Abolition Generals should receive the approbation of all conservative Union-loving citizens, from whom our Government derives its chief support in men and means to carry on the war; and that the continual agitation of the negro question upon the attention of the country, and the consequent attempts in Congress and elsewhere to connect the abolition of Slavery with the work of the armies is an insult to our brave and gallant brothers in the field for the Union and the Constitution, and for no other cause.

6. That the soldiers and sailors of the Union have merited a nation's thanks and will receive a nation's care, and upon their victorious return they will meet them with rejoicing praise, and should they fall in the cause we will build monuments to their memories, while their wives and children shall be a specious legacy to be tenderly cared for as the objects of our nation's guardianship. That we tender our hearty thanks to the leaders of the two great armies of the East and of the West, to Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for the skill and ability which planned the campaigns, and for that calm self-possession which he has exhibited under the most attacks of hostile critics; while he has bravely fought the enemy under great obstacles, and to Gen. HALLECK for his brilliant success: that our armies are not enlisted in any crusade against the institutions of the States and the Union, and that the attention of the Abolitionists that the soldiers of New York, or of the country, are fighting for no

such freedom of negro equality, dishonest as good and honest men as they are.

7. That this is a Government of white men, and we are determined, by the blessing of God, that it shall remain so. That in view of the fact that it is the duty of the white man to govern the country, and that it is inconsistent with the principles of self-government that the African race should be forced upon the white race as citizens, we are opposed to the further immigration or importation of negroes into the United States.

8. That the unanimous thanks of this meeting are tendered to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for the able, dignified and patriotic manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this meeting.

Mr. FRANK TALLAS then called the meeting to

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a call which was eminently timely, and which was in the course of ten or fifteen minutes obeyed, whereupon Mr. TALLAS nominated

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4. That in dealing with the other class of foes to the Republic, it becomes every citizen to bear in mind the adage of the fathers. Obeying the sage commands of Washington they should remember that the Union is the great pillar of our real greatness, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, our liberty. That as this is the point in our political horizon against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most continuously and strongly directed (often covertly and insidiously) directed, we should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. That, toward the preservation of our Government, it is requisite not only that we discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that we resist with pure the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. That in the doctrine of leading radical politicians, newspapers and orators, that secession ordinances are nullities, or that secession is anarchy, we recognize an innovation on those principles which has been correctly characterized by a member of the Cabinet as tending to aid and abet the Southern Conspiracy, and which is designed to be hostile to the Union. We regard the plans of the Emancipation League, composed of certain distinguished radical leaders of the Republican Party, to exclude from the Union all States which do not abolish slavery, as one an attack upon the American Union. That is the proposition to erect a par power above the Constitution, for the purpose of abolishing slavery therein, or to make slavery odious to subvert the American system. That in all the plans and schemes of secession we can see no patriotism, no loyalty, no country, but that they are slavery, though instinctively, done unconsciously with the plans of the Southern Disunionists, to overthrow the Constitution, the great stake in the game (progress on principles of tyranny over those who differ from) majorities in views of right.

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8. That the unanimous thanks of this meeting are tendered to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for the able, dignified and patriotic manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this meeting.

The President announced as the first speaker Hon.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky.

SPEECH OF MR. WICKLIFFE.

Gov. WICKLIFFE'S appearance was greeted with loud cheers. He said that he could not but wish that the Abolitionists in Congress, with whom he had been in conflict during the past Winter, were here to witness the patriotic feeling he had witnessed here to-night. He had come because Senator CRITTENDEN could not, on account of the sickness of his wife. His mission, he thanked God, was not a political mission, to make a President, a Governor, or a Congressman; but to lift his humble voice in behalf of a Government threatened by violence in the field, and by treachery in the Congress of the United States, and his text in what he should say would be in the Union as it was. [Cheers.] The bond of that Union, it must and shall be preserved. [Cheers.] He was from the "bloody land" that was in Indian times, and has been threatened of being in the present time. Early engaging to prevent Kentucky taking the fatal step with others, he was happy to state that they were successful in quieting the rebellion in that State, and although their position was misunderstood abroad, yet just as Old Kentucky had stood against the thought of making war on the Government, but declared if possible not to take part in the conflict in which brother was engaged against brother. [Applause.] They had settled this, and stood solid Kentucky, and their kinsmen were on both sides of the river. They wished to preserve a neutrality as far as signing or abetting treason, but if turned in this war against the Government. And if its consequences were destructive of the Constitution or the Union they wanted, when the historian should do his duty, to write one page in which he should say that there was one green spot where brothers did not shed brother's blood—where they desired to preserve their position, taking of the two parties, North and South, to cease, and let them settle this question if they could. [Cheers.] This was the position of the Union men of that State, and he believed that their position met with the approval of Union men throughout the country, and that the Administration had never disapproved it. But when the invasion of their soil by the Southern army came, they sprang from their homes, 80,000 strong vindicating the Government. How Kentucky had behaved herself in the battle, they all knew. How she intended to behave herself, he could answer were it not for the wicked, hellish plans of the Abolitionists North. (Cheers.) He would not go into the cause which had produced the present unhappy condition of the country, but must be permitted to give his denial that Slavery was the cause. It was Abolitionism and not Slavery. It was the war by the Societies and Presses in the North against those who lived in the Slave States that had caused the breach. They had done it by demanding to interfere with an institution which had been placed amongst us by our forefathers, under the Providence of God for His own purposes, and who, in His kind Providence, when it was proper, would remove it from the earth. [Cheers, and a cry of "Never."] He had had the mortification more than ever, during the present month, of hearing in the halls of Congress the sentiment uttered that no man could be a Union man and be a slaveholder. His blood, though old, would not permit him to remain in his place and not give the lie to it, as he did now. [Cheers.] In his State the owners of slaves were unconditional Union men, and firm in their desires to restore the Union in its integrity. They had been taunted in the Halls of Congress because of their opposition to the extraordinary measures calculated to tear the bonds of Union asunder forever and forever. The sentiment had been uttered in Congress, that there should be no Union until every slave had been declared free. [Never, never.] These sentiments had been uttered by Mr. FESSEND and Mr. SUMNER. They had been told there could be no union of these States while Slavery existed; that, though peace might come, there would never be a Union. There might if the Abolitionists would lay down their pens. What was meant by the accusations against the slave power? Under the Constitution the slaves had a three-fifths representation. That had been arranged as a compromise in the Convention that framed our Constitution, which, had it not been effected, we might still have been broken up into a broken Confederacy of separate dependencies or independencies. That compromise was necessary in the Constitution to guarantee its adoption by the Convention. What injury had the slave power done the Government? It had given to the North the Territories northwest of the Ohio dedicated to freedom. It had given the Government Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and, if they pleased, California. In the past history of the country, the representatives of the South were always with the Government when its honor was to be maintained or its grass, more to be upheld. It was the Slave power that stood by JAMES MADISON when Free-trade and Sailors' Rights had to be maintained. Where was New-England then? [Cheers.] Gov. SEWARD organized his militia for home consumption, refused to cross the lines, and then refused to give up the command. [Laughter.] The purposes and object of this meeting deserved our consideration. After Bull Run had it been proclaimed that this war should be continued, and that the States in rebellion should be demolished and become territories, and that the property in them be confiscated, and the slaves set loose, how many volunteers would the City of New-York have sent? [A voice—"Not one."]

A VOICE—"None but black-hearted traitors." The remark of this interlocutor being misapprehended, cries of "Put him out," for two minutes prevented the progress of the meeting.

He believed that the leaders in this rebellion had sinned greatly against God and the country. Had they remained in their seats, a majority of both Houses would have seen that the South had all their rights. If anybody ought to suffer, they deserved it more than they who had been seduced into this rebellion. But Congress proposed to confiscate the property of every man, woman and child within the limits of those States, not excepting Kentucky, and that under the pretext that it was to help pay the expenses of the war. It was a lie upon its face, for the results were to be paid into the Treasury; not to lessen their taxes, but to pay the debts of Southern people due to people in the North to the amount of three hundred millions. As the army marched, property was to be seized. The owner might be a soldier in our army, or he might have gone from his home to avoid being arrested by rebels. They seize his property, and leave his family there to starve. Why were they in Kentucky anxious to get the people back to the Union? If it were only a question of interest, they in Kentucky desired it, because, with the Union dissolved, Kentucky was destined to eternal controversy. Such a bill had passed both Houses, and he feared it would be sanctioned, though he hoped that it will be defeated by the Executive. When the President proclaimed his veto, the Union would be restored in less than six months, or they might take his head off. If this law become law in force, no man living would live to see this Union restored as it was. They might see a Government made up of individuals sustained in their position by the bayonet.

Gov. WICKLIFFE then examined the cotton question at some length, asserting that owing to the failure of the accustomed supplies, England and France were ready to go to war with us, in the midst of which emancipation was urged. Cotton could not be grown without the labor to grow it, and with the slaves freed not one in five hundred would make a living. He alluded to the experiment being made on the Sea Islands in Gen. HUNTER'S Department in terms of disparagement, and he predicted the most disastrous results to commerce to follow emancipation.

Amidst enthusiastic cheering Mr. WICKLIFFE sat down, his hand being grasped frantically by half a score of patriots, and his face dripping with perspiration.

He was followed by Hon. Mr. DEAN, whose appearance some what disappointed the Woodites, who called in vain for the Ex-Mayor.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. A. DEAN.

Judge DEAN said he would not detain them long, both for their interest in the last speaker, and those to come. It was long since he had spoken in this, his native City. For years past he had taken little interest in partisan objects. He came without a partisan feeling. [Applause.] He came to take counsel in this hour of our country's calamity. There was now submitted to us the most important question in our history. It was the question of the present—one large, and only one issue—an issue which should awaken the heart of every man who had a spark of patriotism—not the question whether the war should be put down; they were all for that. [Applause.] But the question was: Should the war be waged to sustain the Constitution and the Union, or destroy them? [Applause, and a voice, "The Union as it was."] There was at the North a conspiracy to destroy the Constitution, and overturn the Union; to establish a military despotism, by which a portion of the States of this Union should, by absolute power, rule the rest. [Applause, and a voice, "I can't do it."] The great meeting over which Mr. FERNANDO WOOD presided and put forth the heroic plan, the conception of which was worthy of the author, [Cheers.] There were other conspirators against the Union, and they were not out of the Union. [Cheers.] If there had a right to secede, and secure control over one half of the Union, Jefferson DAVIS was right, and the ever-glorious Mr. JAMES A. SEWARD was wrong. [Laughter.] A gentleman (the speaker) had a son of ABRAHAM LINCOLN should preside over a meeting of Northern Secessionists and Abolitionists. [Applause.] The Secession Convention was presided over by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, an honorable citizen, and an honor to his country as a poet, but none the less a conspirator—for that League favored abolition. That League was addressed by members of Congress who swore to sustain the Constitution—swore it not only every morning, but every hour and half hour in the day. [Laughter.] PEQUOT was the corner-stone of Northern secession, as rebellion was of Southern secession. There were men in Congress who signed for the infamous Emancipation and Colonization bills, and they were in league with these rebellion conspirators. [Applause.] Such men as WENDELL, who in the midst of secession had fought for the Union, were denounced as Secessionists. [HARVAH for Kentucky.] He was not for suffering the leaders of the rebellion to escape. Some of them ought to suffer death. He hoped yet, for history had never overthrown any people for being content to conquered rebels. He would banish many, but would preserve the right of holding onto many more; but, when it came to the question of the people, he was for pardon. [Applause.] No confiscation, no disturbing the people of their property. When there is interest in slavery that great Republican element in politics will contain elements by which the property of traitors is confiscated. There was no constitutional way of taking away the property of rebels except by attainder, conviction, or felony.

These bills proposed to take away the property upon charges of treason without trial. [Hisses.] The Constitution provides that a man shall not be deemed guilty of crime without trial by jury. Yet, these bills would convict a man without judge, or jury, or witnesses. But it was said the Constitution was not made for war. We got along in the war of 1812 with out any such doctrine. [Applause.] There were many such despotic ideas evolved; that Congress or the President had supreme power in war times. There could be no parallel to slavery of the confiscation of the property of every man engaged in rebellion. [Hisses.] He would not go to Africa for the Sarah Gould enjoyment of making war on the Government, but declared if possible not to take part in the conflict in which brother was engaged against brother. [Applause.] We could not ourselves carry such a measure into effect. [Applause.] We should not wage our war for any such diabolical purpose. He was unconstitutional by secession never was contaminated by association with abolitionists. The object of the war was to restore the Union, and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution over every other. [Applause.] All these attempts to get up hatred and revengeful feeling, were for the purpose of putting an end to our Constitutional Union. If questioned as to their love for the Union, many would say with GREELEY [groans and laughter.] that they would obey the Constitution as far as they could conscientiously. [Applause.] At one of the meetings of the Emancipation League they brought here LANE, of Kansas, whose hand was imbrued with his brother's blood. And he was introduced by a reverend gentleman who seemed to regard him as the glowing sun. One of the pictures drawn by this sun was that of the slaveowners of the South hunted by their slaves. He hoped that Rev. Dr. TYNG [hisses] would believe that a man could not be converted by adopting these terrible ruffian doctrines. [Applause.] How could they best counteract the efforts of the emancipationists? [A voice—"Vote down the Abolitionists."] That was the proper name, for they were in favor of abolishing everything and when they got through abolishing, they would hardly have anything worth having. [Applause.] The Abolitionists were different from the Republicans. [A voice—"That's so."] He was glad to hear one present, for he believed they would all say "No." How should this league be counteracted? Let all party be laid aside, let all unite as brotherets save our country from the hand of the fanatics. [Applause.] Twice elected to the loyal men of Congress, Democrats and Republicans, would unite, with JOHN J. CRITTENDEN at their head, would unite in a call for all the lovers of national freedom. Such a call would unite all such men as VAN BUREN, FILLMORE and EVERETT, and speak to the people as from the tomb of WASHINGTON. [Applause.] He would be guided by the will of such a body. He would be glad to obey it—the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. He did not want to hear anything about compromise. The guns fired at Fort Sumter killed compromise. Let us give the South all it deserved—nothing more. [Applause.] They should not shock the sentiment of the North on the subject of Slavery. Slavery in the abstract could not be defended any more than despotism. Slavery had received its death-blow from its own friends. The arrow was in its side, and we should let it die as it must, in what time and manner as should be decided by those who alone had anything to say on the subject. [Applause.] They should not be mistaken in their devotion to the cause of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the support of the Government. They should not give the slightest cause for suspicion that they sympathized with the enemies of the Union. They must fight alike the Secessionists and Abolitionists—the one with arms, and the other with ballots. They must wage the war for the restoration of the Union and Constitution, and not for confiscation. [Applause, during which the speaker retired.]

At the conclusion of Mr. DEAN'S speech, the cries for "WOOD," "WOOD," were universal. It was announced that Mr. J. BROOKS was the next speaker, which announcement was received with signs of disapproval by the very many tired hearers, who wanted WOOD, but didn't want anybody else.

Slips of

MR. BROOK'S SPEECH

were kindly furnished the reporters, but as the wording did not agree with the phraseology of the spoken address, and as the matter produced no essential effect upon the audience, and seemed mainly to be a tirade against New-England, the native land of the speaker, we are unable to present it to our readers. "Who are you?" "What's the name of the speaker?" and "dry up," were occasional interruptions, which, however, continuous slurs upon the religion of New-England and the Puritanical element of that enterprising region, managed to quiet for the time. Cries of "Question," "Question," "What *are* you trying to do?" and other uncomplimentary salutations, sent him off into the "Maine-law" policy, which, of course, pleased the people, and with lifted voices, they all shouted "Hi! hi!"

Mr. BROOKS having taken his seat and having been shaken heartily by the hand by Mr. WICKLIFFE and other enthusiastic Anti-Niggerites, the cries for "WOOD" were renewed. It was 10½ o'clock when Hon. FERNANDO WOOD appeared. His entrance was the signal for the most enthusiastic and genuine applause. Every man in the house seemed glad to see him. Cheer after cheer saluted him, the effect of which was marred slightly by the call of "Three cheers from BEN. WOOD." The three were barely given, and some confusion ensued, when Mr. WOOD stepped to the desk and spoke as follows:

HON. FERNANDO WOOD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I congraulate you! The assembled thousands gathered here this evening, representing all classes, and composed of men heretofore identified with all parties, is an event of great significance. It augure well for the country. We have come up here for a common purpose, actuated by a common principle, resolved to stand upon a common platform.

Our position is one one of hostility—hostility to every form of treason wherever it may apnear, or in whatever disguise it may assume,—whether by armed rebellion in the South, or the no less dangerous treason taught by abolition traitors in the North. Civilians though we be, we have a part to perform in the pending National crisis, no less momentous in its consequences than that now resting upon the army of the Potomac. The noble men gathered there have assembled to put down the enemies of the country in arms against it, while, we assembled in like spirit, have resolved upon the destruction of another foe more insidious and—less manly but equally repugnant to the stability of our institutions—an enemy who plots treason by stealthy inroads upon the Constitution, and who is hourly subverting the fundamental principles of the Government itself. I know, my friends, It is said that this is no time to meet for popular discussion, that however good our object the present is not an opportune moment to advocate it. Ah! be not deceived thus. Those who oppose free discussion are themselves either fanatical agitators or too timid to contend openly for their individual or political rights. It is always in season to stand up manfully for the right, and always opportune to strike for constitutional liberty. When we cannot do this, the Republic has departed. Ours is a Government of opinion. The old Colonies banded together as States became centralized for certain general purposes. There was no compulsion, nor silent acquiescence in the mandates of rulers. The representatives of the several States, speaking the voice of the people, adopted the Constitution of the United States, and that instrument was subsequently ratified by the States which became parties to it. In this spirit we commenced the Republic, and it is in this spirit that it is to be upheld and continued. Free discussion was fully tolerated, and men met and passed upon the propositions presented, without hindrance and without fear.

And I hold it is not only our privilege, but our duty, to meet and deliberate now upon the equally grave considerations involved in the condition of the country. But to go a step further back in our history. The American Revolution itself was but the child of a popular impulse, cradled long anterior to the breathing out of actual hostilities. It was not the army that produced that great accomplishment. Long before that patriotic band of men came upon the theatre of action, the minds and the hearts of the populace had pictured upon "victory or death." The

sentiments of [illegible] Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, Franklin, and [illegible] Patrick Henry, were [illegible] and [illegible] Declaration of Independence, which [illegible] the [illegible] of every colony, and the public mind had been [illegible] to know its rights, and [illegible] and [illegible] to maintain them. [illegible] Every [illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]